

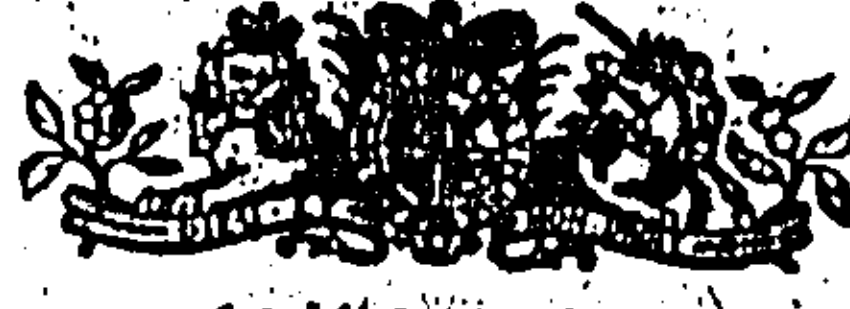
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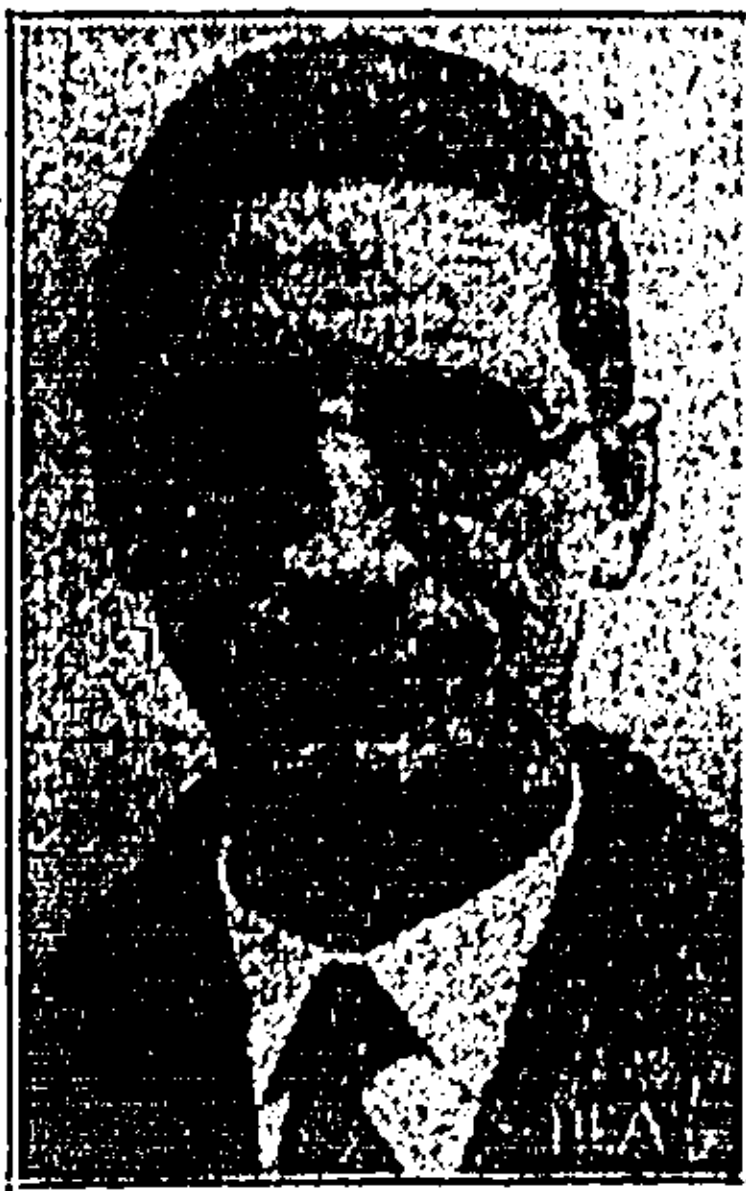
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De Valera Again Becomes Eire's Prime Minister

Dublin, June 13.

Mr Eamon de Valera, the veteran Irish revolutionary leader, came back to power tonight as the Prime Minister of Eire.

The Dail (Parliament) elected him with a majority of only five votes over Mr John A. Costello, who has led the country's Coalition Government since 1948.



MR DE VALERA

AGREEMENT ON TREATY

London, June 13.

The British Minister of State, Mr Kenneth Younger, is believed to have told the American presidential envoy, Mr John Foster Dulles, today that the British Cabinet approved the draft Japanese treaty.

A final formal session of the Anglo-American working group on the treaty opened in the House of Commons this afternoon.

The delegations were headed by Mr Younger and Mr Dulles respectively.

It was believed in diplomatic quarters here that Anglo-American differences on the treaty had been virtually removed. And that Mr Younger was able to report his Cabinet's approval.

It was understood that a communiqué on the Anglo-American talks, which took place in London last week and were resumed today, would probably be issued tomorrow.—Reuter.

The voting was 74 for Mr de Valera against 69 for Mr Costello.

The election of Mr de Valera means Eire's return to one-party Government. Mr Costello's Administration was a mixture of his own party, the right-wing Fine Gael, Labour, New Republicans (Farmers) and Independents.

Mr de Valera's Fianna Fail Party (Conservative) is the strongest single group in the Dail. But he had to depend on five Independents rebelling against the Coalition to vote him into power tonight.

Eire's general election on May 30 gave Mr de Valera's Fianna Fail 69 seats in the Dail. The Coalition won 64 seats—Mr Costello's Fine Gael 40, Labour 10, Farmers 6, New Republicans 2.

Fourteen Independents held the balance of power. Five went over to Mr de Valera tonight and three abstained.

The Chairman, a Coalition member, did not vote. Mr de Valera's election will mean little fundamental change in Irish policy since the election revealed few major differences between Fianna Fail and the Coalition.—Reuter.

1,000 MPH PLANE CRASH

Providence, Rhode Island, June 13.

What is believed to be the world's first 1,000 miles-an-hour plane crash happened here today when two US F-86 Sabre jets crashed head on when each was flying at 500 miles an hour.

Both pilots parachuted safely from 30,000 feet. They landed a mile apart—one with a broken jaw, the other with a broken neck.

One of the jets fell with its machineguns blazing. Said Mrs Carrie Buchanan who saw it crash in a field: "Bullets were flying all over the place. I thought an atom bomb had hit."—Associated Press.

GUERRILLAS STRIKE IN MALAYA

Singapore, June 13.

Six policemen and five civilians were reported killed by guerrillas today throughout Malaya.

An official communiqué added that three policemen and five civilians were wounded.

The guerrillas have stepped up their terror campaign throughout the country in the past week. Last night 40 of them ambushed a converted jeep and trailer on the railway line in the Kluang area of Johore.

They blew up the jeep and part of the line, killed three policemen and three telecommunication workers and wounded three policemen and three civilians.

This action was part of the continuing guerrilla attempts to halt railway traffic between Singapore and the Federal capital of Kuala Lumpur, 200 miles to the northwest.

The authorities reported today that security forces had killed eight more guerrillas, two in Johore, two in Perak and four in Pahang.

The Malayan Government announced today that approval had been given for the deportation under the Emergency Regulations of 323 aliens and seven British subjects.

This brings the total since the beginning of the year to 2,917 while almost 11,000 people have been deported from Malaya since the emergency was declared three years ago.—Reuter.

Important New H-Bomb Developments OFFICIAL WASHINGTON ANNOUNCEMENT

Washington, June 13.

The Government officially announced on Wednesday that the recent Eniwetok tests contributed heavily to the development of the hydrogen super bomb and to specialized atomic weapons for the use against armies as well as cities.

The April-May test blasts at the Pacific island proving grounds also established that modern atomic bombs are "several times more powerful" than the World War II models, and that even better designs are ready for production.

The tests were "successful in every respect" and produced information that will be of "great significance" in civil defence as well as military planning. So much atomic progress is being made, in fact, that tests henceforth will have to be held much more frequently than in the past at the Eniwetok and Las Vegas, Nevada, proving grounds.

This information was disclosed in special news conference statements by Mr Gordon Dean, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Lieutenant General Elwood Quesada, commander of the Armed Forces task force which conducted the tests, Dr Alvin Graves, the AEC scientist who was the technical director of the tests, and other atomic and military officials.

The tests proved not only that the atomic bomb is more powerful and versatile than ever, but according to General Quesada, provided information proving that the "mysterious ghost of lingering radiation should be dispelled."

General Quesada and the others emphasized that atomic air bursts, despite their deadly blasts and heat, do not leave the target area poisoned with radioactivity that would delay prompt rescue operations.

Officials withheld specific information about the tests. They would not even say how many test explosions there were. But Mr Dean made it clear that no hydrogen bombs of any size or nature were detonated.

Some officials stated recently that atomic warheads for guided missiles or artillery were among the weapons proved at Eniwetok.

Mr Dean said: "There was a series of shots, and we did not use the same weapon twice." He said the experiments "contributed all the way across the board" to the development of a variety of weapons.

Mr Dean and Dr Graves both emphasized that the tests contributed to hydrogen development.

Dr Graves said the leaders of the task force were delighted "that so much useful information" was obtained about "basic phenomena" of hydrogen bomb reactions.

Mr Dean noted that no official has ever said "that we either have the hydrogen bomb, or are on the verge of producing the hydrogen bomb." But he went on to say that "we are not disappointed" by the results obtained at Eniwetok.

General Quesada disclosed that pilotless jet fighters were used at Eniwetok for the first time in history. Remote-controlled Shooting Stars and Flying Fortresses were flown close to the atomic bursts to find out what such blasts do to aircraft.

Piloted Superfortresses and B-47 Stratofortresses also were exposed to atomic blasts and heat, but at "safe distances."

Four planes lost. Three of the pilotless jets and one remote-controlled B-17 were lost, but their televised data about what the blast did to them had been relayed to scientists before the planes crashed.

Nearly 9,000 men of the AEC and three Armed Services participated in the tests. Naval and air patrols were maintained to make sure that no foreigners tried to find out what was going on at the little atoll, 4,500 miles west of San Francisco.

Officials reported there were no foreign attempts to penetrate into the 200-mile square of the security area.

Bomb Thrown Into Home Of Negro Scientist

Chicago, June 13.

A dynamite bomb was thrown at the 15-room home of Dr Percy Julian, famous negro research scientist, today.

The suburban Oak Park police said the attack was "undoubtedly" motivated by resentment against Julian's residence in the well-to-do community. The bomb tore up a hole in front of the lawn, but did not damage the house and did not injure anyone.

Dr Julian and his wife were out of town, but their two children were sleeping inside. It was the second bomb thrown at Julian's home since he purchased the building last year. An incendiary bomb was tossed through the window while he was having the house redecorated.

Dr Julian was credited with discovering cheaper and more efficient methods for obtaining cortisone.—United Press.

Compensation For British Ex-POWs OBJECTION TO PAYMENT OUT OF FROZEN ASSETS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, June 13.

Lt-Gen. A. E. Percival, who commanded the British troops in Malaya up to the fall of Singapore in 1942, when he was taken prisoner by the Japanese, today rejects the proposal that compensation for 88,000 British ex-POWs' ill-treated at the hands of the Japanese should be paid from Japanese frozen assets in this country.

He says these should be supplemented by exacting reparations from the Japanese Government in the peace treaty.

General Percival, who is Chairman of the Far Eastern Prisoners of War Claims Committee, says that the hint that £1,250,000 of Japanese frozen assets should be used for this purpose was thrown out by Mr Kenneth Younger, Minister of State, during the recent Far Eastern debate when a motion demanding compensation was carried without dissent.

General Percival rejects, in a letter to the Daily Telegraph, the proposal that these frozen assets should be used for "endowment or otherwise for the benefit of organisations and institutions whose work has been or can be of value in helping those who have suffered and dependents of those who died as a result of captivity."

His Committee's views on this proposal should be made clear, he says, "especially as there may be some real danger that it will be put forward as a bargaining counter" in the discussions with Mr John Foster Dulles on the Japanese peace treaty.

The £1,250,000 of Japanese frozen assets was so small compared with the £10 million suggested by the Committee as reasonable that it would permit payment of only token compensation. The proposal would involve no payment by the Japanese Government and would therefore defeat one of the main objects of the campaign, which was to provide five deterrents to future ill-treatment of prisoners of war, including our prisoners now in Chinese and North Korean hands.

"MAKE GOVT PAY"

Finally, the proposal to work through Government departments and charitable organisations lost sight of the fact that the claim was made against the Japanese Government "for brutalities and atrocities deliberately committed against helpless prisoners in their hands."

"The only way to bring this home," General Percival says, "is to make the Japanese Government pay and not to be content with some small token sum taken out of Japanese assets which might well indeed have to be supplemented later out of the pockets of British taxpayers."

The proposal was not acceptable to the Claims Committee. The only way to give British ex-POWs' compensation comparable to that received by American prisoners in Japanese hands was to supplement what may be available from Japanese frozen assets by exacting reparations.

"We trust that our Government will have sufficient regard for the declared wishes of the House of Commons to insist on this," General Percival adds.

The King Hopes To Be Well In A Month

London, June 13.

Ailing King George hopes to recover his health sufficiently within a month to resume his Royal duties, Palace circles said today.

They said that, "for the moment," he would cancel any of the engagements arranged for him after mid-day but until then he would be in "semi-retirement," with members of the family taking over the greater part of his duties.

The Royal panel of doctors advised the King on Tuesday to take a long rest after his latest affliction, a catarrhal infection of the lung which is believed to be a form of virus pneumonia. Well-informed sources said the "prolonged convalescence" advised meant complete rest for at least a month. After that, they added, the 55-year-old monarch would be in a position to reassess the situation.

Informants said it was far too early to speak of the possibility of rule by the Council of State or a Regency and certainly too soon even to speculate on a light chance of this.

COURT STATEMENT

However Princess Elizabeth will assume the heaviest share of such Royal duties as laying coronations, christenings, ships and receiving distinguished guests during her father's convalescence.

The King's latest illness followed a winter in which he suffered recurring colds and a siege of influenza and also fought a circulatory ailment that has plagued his right leg since November 1948.

The King's resistance has been low for some time due to exhaustion as a result of his insistence on carrying out the heaviest possible schedule, said an authoritative Court source. "His blocked leg arteries have not bothered him particularly but there is always the threat of recurrence. His lowered resistance left him easy prey to cold and chest ailments and finally he contracted a form of pneumonia. He is recovering but his strength must be carefully husbanded. At the same time leg treatment for two hours a day must continue. He is not a young man and no chances are being taken. His chest is being X-rayed daily."—United Press.

Chaplain-General Slain In Ambush

Saigon, June 13.

The French Chaplain-General in Indo-China, Commandant Jeanson, was stabbed to death yesterday in an attack by 200 Vietminh insurgents, the French Army Headquarters announced here tonight.—Reuter.

Pertinent Question

Washington, June 13.

President Harry Truman in a speech to the annual Highway Safety Congress today said the total American casualties in Korea were 80,000 in one year "but right here at home we kill and permanently injure 1,035,000 people annually in motor accidents" and there is no outcry by the sabotage Press, no misstatement by columnists or Congressional demagogues.

"And I wonder why?" the President said.

"Now that is an opportunity for everyone of those fellows to pick on the administration, and they ought to make use of it."

"A highway accident does just as much damage to the defence effort as any deliberate act of sabotage by hostile agents," Mr Truman said.—Associated Press.

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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Three War Theatres

IN the wake of allegations made before the US Senatorial investigating committee that the Korean campaign is being fought in a vacuum and that most of the fighting is being done by American forces, General Marshall has publicly expressed a desire to see other members of the United Nations put in more troops to combat the Communists in Korea. It is true that American casualties have been heavy; that the United Nations have been slow in formulating definite policies, and slower still in backing up the fighting force with additional measures. And it is not unfair to state that a great many members of the United Nations have not contributed the man-power they could and should for the Korean war theatre. But the Korean war is not being fought in a vacuum: it is part of the world-wide struggle against Communist imperialism taking orders from the Kremlin. And although the Korean front is undoubtedly the most heavily engaged, it is by no means the only fighting front. Nor are the United States alone in fighting the common enemy. An older and in some respects an even more sanguinary war has been waged against Communist aggression in Indo-China for the last four and a half years. A smaller if no less difficult campaign has been under way against the same enemy for three years in Malaya. The true picture of the free world's struggle against Communist aggression—a picture which gives a more just appraisal of the main allies' contribution—becomes apparent from a comparison of the troops engaged in all three Far Eastern theatres of war. The United States has approximately

250,000 men in Korea; the South Koreans an equal number in the field. In comparison thirteen other United Nations members have only approximately 35,000 troops in Korea. But the French, with only a small contingent in Korea, are maintaining 164,000 French Union troops in Indo-China in addition to more than 89,000 Vietnam Army forces and more than 48,000 auxiliaries. The Malayan campaign requires 32,000 British Commonwealth troops, plus some 100,000 local auxiliary police. But the British Commonwealth countries have also contributed some 26,000 troops to Korea, which means that the Commonwealth has a total of about 68,000 troops on the Far Eastern fighting fronts. That is no mean contribution considering the many other outposts that Britain must guard, including this Colony of Hongkong. These considerations raise the question whether it would not be advisable to seek far closer co-ordination of the three fighting fronts than has been achieved thus far. All three are directed against the same enemy, who receives his inspiration and supplies from the same source. The recent conference between American, British and French military representatives was a first step in that direction. But a meeting of the top commanders of all three war theatres—Korea, Indo-China and Malaya—would be both a more effective and a more dramatic way of bringing home to the world the fact that they are fighting the same enemy in the same cause. We believe that such a step should be taken into consideration by the respective Governments.

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No Peace Feelers In Korea

— DEAN ACHESON

Washington, June 13. The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, said today that there had been no peace feelers for a settlement of the Korean war.

He was asked at his weekly news conference about the state of the negotiations on a formal peace settlement in Korea. Mr. Acheson replied that the United Nations Good Offices Committee was continuing its work on the matter and the United States was continuing to explore the possibilities with its allies but there was nothing new to report. Asked if there were any definite cease-fire feelers, Mr. Acheson said that there were none.

Mr. Acheson said that the Russian conditions for a Big Four meeting, put forward at the Foreign Ministers' deputies' meeting in Paris, were unacceptable.

In answer to a question, he said that the United States was forced to believe that the Russian enthusiasm for a Big Four Foreign Ministers' meeting was somewhat mild.

The United States was disappointed that the Russians could not see their way to accept any of the three agendas put forward by the Western Powers for a four-power meeting.

CLEVER JOB

There was nothing new in the Russian note on the Japanese peace treaty presented last week. The note was very skillfully prepared and cloaked the fact that France would be excluded from the discussion.

It looked as though the writer seemed bothered by the American note sent last month and had to do something about it, he said.

(The Soviet note called for a conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers and a conference of the countries which fought Japan in the last war.)

On the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation negotiations over the admission of Greece and Turkey to the Pact, Mr. Acheson had nothing new to report.

The United States had raised the matter with Britain and France, and it was now being discussed by the Pact members. This was a matter they would want to study carefully, he said.

Japan Asks Membership In ILO

Geneva, June 13.

Japan has formally applied for admission to the International Labour Organisation (I.L.O.) which it quit in 1938, the Organisation's annual conference announced today. A two-thirds vote of the conference delegates will be required to admit Japan, since it is not a member of the United Nations.

The conference elected the West German Government to membership on Tuesday, and is expected to act on the Japanese request during the current session.

The Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Shigeo Yoshida, notified the conference that Japan was ready to assume the responsibilities and obligations required under the I.L.O. constitution, and to pay dues outstanding from previous membership.

The Japanese application was supported by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, whose representative, Mr. Robert T. Amis, informed the conference that Japan can freely exercise its discretion in the ratification of additional I.L.O. conventions and application of recommendations.—United Press.

WESTERN AID FOR TIO

London, June 13.

Contributions under the three-power agreement to make a £50 million grant-in-aid to Yugoslavia are expected here to be roughly £32 million from the United States, £12 million from Britain and £6 million from France.

An official statement on the conclusion of the old talks between American, British and French officials in London will be issued here tomorrow afternoon, thus ending two months' discussion about the share which each country should contribute.

The London talks have been conducted on an official level and the result must have the final approval of the three Governments concerned. The grant-in-aid will be made to stabilize the Yugoslav economy and to overcome the existing foreign exchange difficulties.—United Press.

Churchill's '10-Gallon'



Japanese Treaty Taking Shape

London, June 13.

British and American officials dealing with the Japanese peace treaty are very optimistic of an agreed draft emerging from the final talks on the treaty being held here.

President Truman's special representative, Mr. John Foster Dulles, arrived by air from Paris at noon to resume conferences with British officials after talks with the French Government.

Officials who met Mr. Dulles at the airport said he was very happy and very optimistic. Mr. Dulles would leave London by air for Washington on Thursday night, and it was expected he would carry with him an agreed version of a draft treaty.

Officials stressed that the agreed draft would not represent the final terms for the Japanese peace treaty. One official said: "Mr. Dulles has yet to face his toughest job. He has to sell the draft to Congress. British officials have got to sell it to the British Cabinet, and after that it has to be tabled for Parliamentary approval."

Officials drafting the Anglo-American version of the treaty arrived at a satisfactory compromise on the stumbling blocks. These were:

- (1) Finding of a formula for the eventual association of China with the Japanese peace settlement.
- (2) Some aspects of demands for reparations from Japan.
- (3) Some aspects of the Japanese ship-building industry.

Official sources hope a statement to the Press will be made by the British Foreign Office at the conclusion of the London talks to remove any doubts on the outcome of the talks. It was understood that on the question of Chinese representation the draft will indicate that Britain and America agreed that the question be held in abeyance.

On reparations, there was agreement that demands for payments made by the Philippines, Burma, France and other

Winston Churchill, wearing a chalk-striped boiler suit and 10-gallon Stetson, snapped at his country home with his daughter Mary, Margaret Truman and son-in-law Christopher Soames. Miss Truman said, "It's been a wonderful day."—London Express Service.

Function At Palace Cancelled

London, June 13.

An investiture which King George was to have held at Buckingham Palace on July 3 has been postponed, it was officially announced this afternoon.

A medical bulletin issued from Buckingham Palace last night said that the King had been advised to take a prolonged convalescence.

The King has been suffering from catarrhal infection of the lung for two weeks. This was first disclosed when it was announced on May 25 that the King was confined to his room at Buckingham Palace with a mild attack of influenza.

A Court correspondent learned today that it was unlikely that the King would undertake any public engagements during July.

A Buckingham Palace spokesman said today that there was no suggestion of appointing a Council of State to relieve the King of State duties. He will continue to approve State papers and deal with other official business.—Router.

house where the defenceless manager and his family were. Later today reinforcements of police and soldiers were ordered to Ardjarsari from nearby Bandung but so far there is no news about the fate of the Dutch family.—Associated Press.

Family Of Four Feared Murdered

Jakarta, June 13.

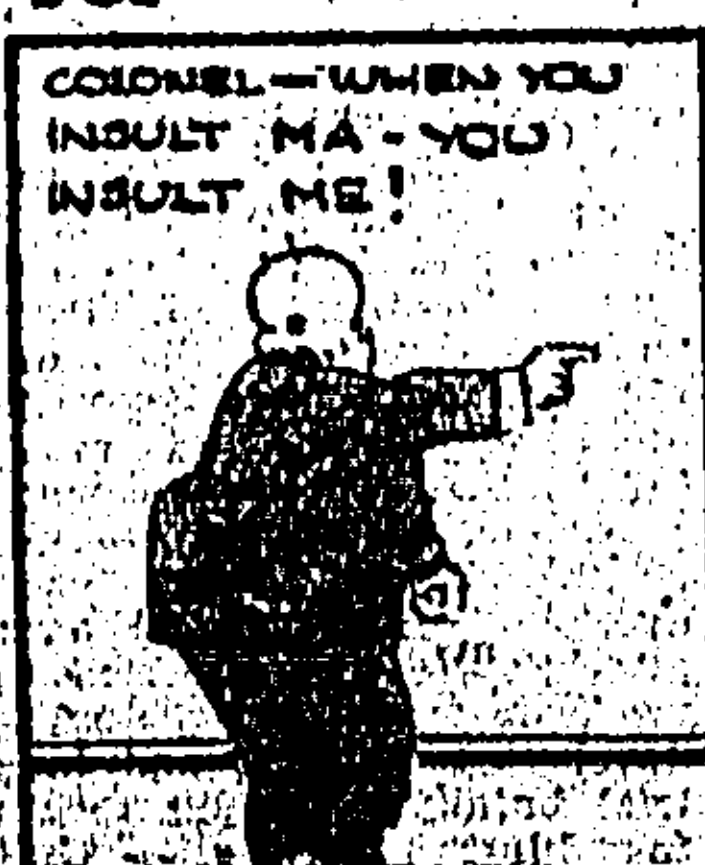
For the second time this week a Dutch tea plantation in West Java was attacked by armed bandits and a Dutch estate manager and his family of three were believed murdered.

Four hundred native gangsters armed with automatics today attacked "Ardjarsari" tea estate 10 miles South of Bandung and razed most of the labourers' dwellings and office buildings.

A 15-man police guard was routed by the attackers after a short fight.

Plantation workers fled and told military police the last thing they saw were dozens of gunmen closing in on the

POP



Oil Company Manager Refuses Demands By Iran Officials

Teheran, June 13.

The Persian Cabinet held an extraordinary session today to consider their next steps in the take-over of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's installations in Southern Persia.

A usually reliable source here said that the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's manager at Abadan, Mr. Eric Drake, had refused to hand over company documents, books and accounts to the Persian representatives charged with the take-over of the company.

The source said that the Persian take-over delegates, now at Abadan—centre of the Anglo-Iranian company's oil activities—had told the Government that Mr. Drake had said he would have to await the result of the Teheran talks before complying with any demands of the Oil Board of Management.

The Persians had earlier asked Mr. Drake to hand over 75 per cent of the proceeds of all oil produced since the March 20 nationalisation decision.

The remaining 25 per cent was to be set aside for possible compensation.

Persian sources said after the Cabinet meeting that Dr. Mossadeq had decided to send a message to the Board of Management at Abadan telling them to be firm with the oil company officials.

The message said that the present take-over at Abadan was "entirely unrelated to the Teheran talks since there is no disputing the legality and justice of the Persian Oil Nationalisation Law."

The Cabinet meeting also gave a full briefing to the five Persian Government delegates who are due to have a preliminary meeting today with the oil company team headed by Vice-Chairman Basil Jackson.

TOUR OF SLUMS

The five Persian delegates are the Finance Minister, Ali Vazir, Nasser Hamed, a member of the Oil Nationalisation Board, Dr. Ismail Shagran, a member of the Majlis (Parliament) who is understood to have drafted the Nationalisation Law, the Education Minister, Ali Sanjabi, and the Communications Minister, Youssef Moshar.

Meanwhile, the Persian Government took the British oil talks delegates on a tour of Teheran's slums as a preliminary to the formal discussions.

The Mayor of Teheran personally conducted Mr. Basil Jackson, Vice-Chairman of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and leader of the Company's delegation.

Premier Mossadeq suggested the tour when he received Mr. Jackson this morning on a one-hour courtesy call.—Router.

FRIENDLY TALKS

Abadan, June 13. Steps to be taken to carry out Persia's nationalisation of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company have been discussed by the company's General Manager, Mr. Eric Drake, and the Persian Government representatives, the Persian Oil Commission's rapporteur, Hussain Makki, said today.

The Persian representative said that they had presented Mr. Drake with a memorandum.

Mr. Drake, told of the statement, had no comment to make.

Today's consultations were understood to be of the most friendly and cordial character and to cover a wide variety of subjects affecting the oil industry—chiefly non-technical matters.—Router.

NEHRU THANKED

Teheran, June 13. The Persian Prime Minister, Dr. Mohammed Mossadeq, tonight thanked the Persian Ambassador in New Delhi to thank the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, for his publicly announced support of Persian oil nationalisation.—Router.

African Dominion Proposed

London, June 13.

The federation of Southern and Northern Rhodesia into a "British Central Africa" was urged in a White Paper issued here today.

The report contained recommendations by representatives of Britain and the three territories who met in March to consider the question of closer association.

It proposed the setting up of a Federal Government with a constitutional status similar to that existing in Southern Rhodesia with:

- 1.—A Governor-General representing the King;
- 2.—A six-man Cabinet; and
- 3.—A single Chamber Legislature of 35, comprising 17 members from Southern Rhodesia, 11 from Northern Rhodesia and seven from Nyasaland.

Three of the representatives from each territory would have the special task of watching African interests and in each of the two Northern territories two of these would be Africans.

The report, which will be considered by the Governments concerned, also proposed the appointment of a Minister for African Affairs. He would be a member of the Cabinet but appointed by the Governor-General and subject to the Secretary of State's approval.

ONLY POLICE

One basis of the proposals is that questions affecting the everyday life of the inhabitants, particularly Africans, would still be dealt with by the territorial Governments.

These include things like African education, health, agriculture, land and native administration in general.

The Federal Government would deal with affairs of common concern such as external affairs, defence, economic development, planning, trade, communications, electricity supply and distribution, and customs.

Better education, health, housing, agriculture and other services were needed by all the communities, the report said, but the only successful policy could be an economic and political partnership between Europeans and Africans.—Router.

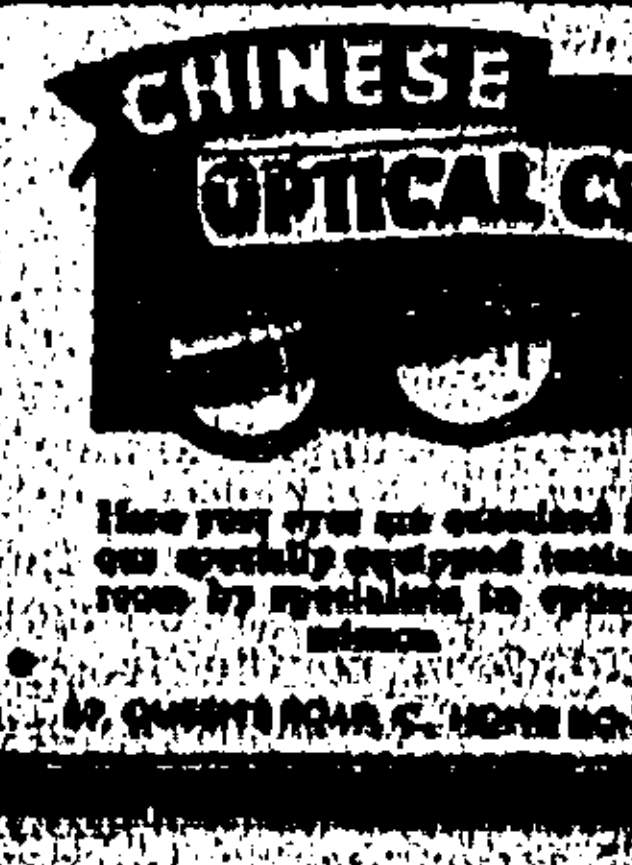
Urged To Help

Ottawa, June 13.

The House of Commons Committee of External Affairs today urged the Canadian Government to continue its efforts to relieve the food shortage in India.

In its final report of the session, the Committee recommended that the Government should continue its relief efforts with such foods as were available and were acceptable to India.—Router.

Poker game



General Warns Against Extended Stalemate In The Korean Operations

"AMERICA SHOULD FIGHT FOR AN EARLY VICTORY OR GET OUT"

Washington, June 13.

Lt-Gen. Albert Wedemeyer today warned against accepting an extended delay or stalemate in the Korean war because either would play directly into Communist hands.

General Wedemeyer completed his testimony before the Senate Committee, which on Thursday will hear the former Defence Secretary, Mr. Louis Johnson. Gen. Wedemeyer summarised his three days' testimony by reading a 2,000-word statement repeating his recommendation that the United States fight for an early decisive victory in Korea or get out.

The former U.S. commander in China told the Senators that any man who had commitments to several creditors either must provide a means of payment or reduce some of the commitments until he has the means.

"Our country has undertaken global commitments in Europe, the Far East and elsewhere," he said. "To date, our commitment in Korea is proving most costly. Thus either we should provide a means to fight in Korea to an early decisive and victorious conclusion or we should get out."

If such means were available which would safely prove decisive they should be used and the advice of the military staff in the Defence Department should be carefully considered with respect to this decisive action.

"However, I would not accept an extended delay or a stalemate in that area," he continued. "In a delay we would be expending resources, human and material, to a prohibitive degree. In a stalemate, we would simply restore the status quo before June 25 a year ago and in so doing release the forces of Communism to pursue their aggressions elsewhere or to renew them later in Korea."

"Either of these latter courses would play directly into Communist hands. The cost of such containing tactics would be wholly incommensurate, in my judgment, with the intangible gains that have been suggested by prior witnesses to members of this Committee."

A MISTAKE

General Wedemeyer credited the United States Congress with producing all constructive ideas for dealing with China since the war and accused the State Department of trying to block those ideas.

Senator Bourke Hickenlooper asked him if the United States had followed a policy of giving shrinking support to the Chinese Nationalist government while the Chinese Communists were obtaining increasing help from Russia.

General Wedemeyer thought Senator Hickenlooper had made a fair statement. There had been uncertainty about American China policy in the post-

war period when the Communists were displacing the Chinese Nationalists on the mainland.

General Wedemeyer also disclosed that he recommended in early 1945 that Russia be brought into the war against Japan to shorten the term of hostilities. That recommendation was, he added, a mistake, an error in judgment—strategic judgment. He told Senator Estes Kefauver, however, that he was not at all involved in the controversial 1945 Yalta agreement which gave the terms for Russia's entry into the Far Eastern war.

"It seemed to me that any constructive purposes of ideas with reference to the area really had their genesis in Congress and opposition to those constructive ideas usually occurred in the State Department."

ADVISERS' LOYALTY

Senator Hickenlooper questioned him about his four wartime State Department advisers, John Service, John Davies, Raymond Ludden and John Emerson. General Wedemeyer testified that these four invariably gave him reports critical of the Nationalists and praising the Communists but he had never questioned their loyalty.

Senator Hickenlooper wanted to know whether the attitude of the four was one of undermining or disparagement of Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist government.

The General could not say their purpose was to undermine the Nationalist government. Asked if he knew whether the four were representing the State Department's view, he said he did not.

Under further questioning by Senator Hickenlooper, General Wedemeyer said United States recognition of the Red Chinese Government would be tantamount to repudiation of American friendship for the Chinese people, abrogation of the traditional American "open

door" policy and victory for the Communist movement in China, in the Far East and in the world. United States policy is to support the Nationalist government and not to recognise Red China.

WOULD SUPPORT KMT

The General favoured help for the Nationalists and added: "The government that represents opposition to the advance of Communism is the government I would support in the Far East."

He told Senator Hickenlooper he thought the Nationalist government, as a member of the United Nations, should have a voice in negotiations to end the fighting in Korea since any Korean truce should be effected under the aegis of the United Nations Organisation.

He was convinced the Japanese were trying to end the war when he carried out a tour of duty in China starting in 1944, but he added that he was unable to support his conviction with factual evidence. There were rumours to the effect that the Japanese Emperor was trying to send Prince Konoye as representative to Moscow to effect peace.

He told the Senators that after Japan's collapse, the Russian Manchurian troops, he said, required all subordinate commanders to turn over Japanese arms and equipment to the Chinese Nationalist government. The Russians, he said, handed Japanese arms to the Chinese Communists.

CALCULATED RISK

Recalling General Wedemeyer's testimony in support of bombing the Manchurian railroad, which is partly owned by Russia, Senator Kefauver asked if Russia could consider that an act of war.

General Wedemeyer: "It might, sir. That might result in war. It is a calculated risk." Asked what he would do about the Japanese peace treaty if Britain and Russia refused to include Nationalist China in the negotiations and the United States refused to include Red China, he said: "We could go it alone. We would make a separate peace treaty with Japan."—United Press.

MACARTHUR OPINION

Austin, Texas, June 13. General Douglas MacArthur today asserted: "The surest way to insure World War III is to allow the Korean conflict to continue indecisively and indefinitely."

He said in a speech here: "The surest way—the only way—to prevent World War III is to end the Korean conflict rapidly." MacArthur's speech climaxed a procession through the streets of Austin in which 25,000 or more persons cheered the General on the opening of his four-day Texas tour. Speaking on the front steps of the State Capitol, he was accorded an ovation as he waved to the crowd.

"If the existing policy of appeasement is abandoned... and we carry the war to the enemy in a manner calculated to destroy his capability of killing our sons and those whose protection we have assumed, it is assumed we would incur the wrath of the Soviet and provoke the start of a world war."

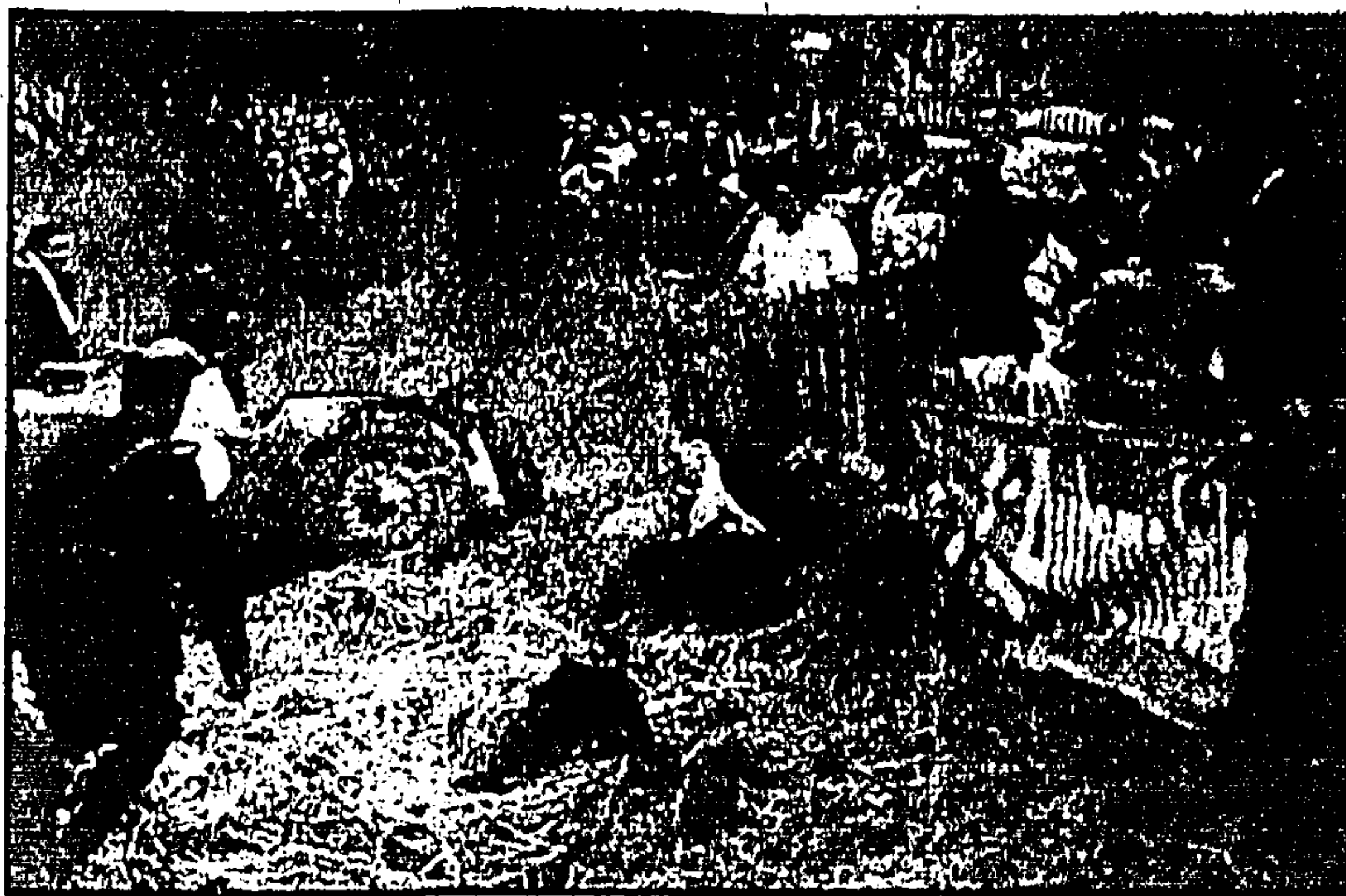
"No argument could be more fallacious," he said. "Comparing the Korean situation to a cancer, he said the only sure cure would be by a major operation."

"Failure to take such decisive action as in cancer is but to invite infection of the entire bloodstream. Yet the present plan of passive defence envisages indefinite continuance of an indefinite stalemate with its compounding losses in the vain hope that the enemy will ultimately tire and end his aggression."

"UNREALISTIC"

"Could anything be more naive, more unrealistic, more calculated? Could there be any greater inconsistency than the arguments pursued that we can

Racing Car Crashes Into Crowd



Three men lie on the ground after the Aston-Martin car driven by Kenneth Dace, of London, crashed into the crowd at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, during a 24-hour race last week. On left a gendarme is running to the aid of the fallen, while the car can be seen with the driver still in his seat. Two were killed and five seriously injured.—AP Photo.

Backward Nations Relying On ILO

Geneva, June 13.

Mr H. Sitarama Reddy, Labour Minister of the Government of Madras, told the 34th session of the International Labour Conference here today that under-developed countries were looking for outside financial assistance on honourable terms for expansion and economic development.

"To this end," he said, "we rely upon the ILO with its mounting recognition of Asian problems and the fruitful co-operation of its activities with those of the United Nations Organisation and other international bodies to bring into harmony the needs of defence, on the one hand, and the needs of the under-developed countries, on the other, in such a way as to ensure the flow of capital goods and technical assistance to these countries and to enable them to forge ahead with schemes yielding peace, progress and contentment for the vast millions of mankind."

Mr Reddy declared that the migration problem was one of the most fundamental for the East Asian region.

"Unfortunately, today we find a few nations that think still in a narrow way, oblivious of the change in the outlook of the people of other parts of the world," he said.

"They are perhaps a century behind in their approach to the problem of the movements of populations and if they do not change their outlook the forces that are let loose by their own unimaginative attitude will engulf them in a situation which they can hardly be expected to feel as comfortable."

MOST PRESSING

"We find unreasonable attitudes regarding the need of some nationalities for equitable and equal opportunities for

defeat Red China in Korea without the risk of Soviet intervention but our attack upon its sustaining bases across the Yalu would render intervention inevitable," he declared that the defenders of the existing policy vacuum were the same persons who suddenly and without the slightest preparation or seeming consideration of military and political potentialities threw us into conflict.

He asserted, "No words can excuse or relieve the enormous disaster to the Korean people we are pledged to protect." Disaster was inherent "in the policy which arbitrarily confines the full impact of all our air and naval bombardment to the Korean peninsula.... If the Soviet does strike, it will be because of the weakness we now display rather than the strength we of right should display."

General MacArthur could not predict whether the Soviet aimed ultimately at provoking and engaging in a global struggle.

"I give him infinitely more credit, however, than to believe he would embark upon so reckless and ill-conceived a course. Now there is no slightest doubt in my mind but he is engaging in the greatest bulldozing diplomacy history has ever recorded. Without committing a single soldier to battle, he has assumed direct or indirect control over a large part of the population of the world. His intrigues has found its success, not so much in his own military strength, or indeed in the overt threat of intent to commit it to battle, but in the moral weakness of a free world. It is a weakness which has caused many free nations to succumb to, and embrace the false thesis of Communist propaganda."

Israel's First Treaty

Jerusalem, June 13.

A treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation between the United States and Israel was approved in today's Cabinet session here and is to be signed shortly in Washington.

The treaty is the first of its kind that Israel has concluded with a foreign nation. It is to be in force for 10 years and then renewed.—Associated Press.

New Delhi's "No" To UN Requests

United Nations, June 13.

India notified the United Nations some time ago that it was unable to earmark troop units for U.N. use against the aggressors, informed sources disclosed tonight.

The New Delhi Government was thus revealed as the first U.N. member to turn down a request of last autumn's General Assembly for the designation of national armed forces that could be quickly despatched by the United Nations to deal with aggression.

The Soviet bloc, which branded the Assembly "United for Peace" resolution as illegal has just not answered the request.

Since India's hitherto undisclosed reply to four nations—Canada, U.S., Britain and France—have sent in replies stating that the forces already committed in Korea and elsewhere were considered as fulfilling the moment. The answers of the Big Three Western powers were not as specific as had been expected, but they certainly lent full backing to the "uniting for peace" programme. India did not.

Informants said India's reply took this line: Indian troops were intended for internal security purposes and for the defence of India. Because of the present situation—apparently a reference to the dispute with Pakistan over Kashmir—and because of India's difficult financial situation, India is unable to undertake any commitments of Indian troops outside its own territory.

Furthermore, India took the stand when the resolution was under discussion last autumn that the measure put too much stress on the enforcement and compulsion functions of the United Nations and not enough on its conciliation and mediation functions.

France's reply today said that the troops assigned to Indo-China, Korea and the North Atlantic Pact Army were serving the United Nations aims and might be used in other collective security projects.—United Press.

Korea Trip Led To The Sack

London, June 13.

A veteran woman Labour Party member, who travelled behind the Communist lines in Korea and blamed "American atrocities" there, was fired because she was absent without leave from her job at Henry Allsop's, Minister of Home and Country Planning, told the House of Commons today.

Mrs Monica Felton was one of the 20 women who visited Korea from the Communist side under the sponsorship of the Women's International Democratic Federation.—United Press.

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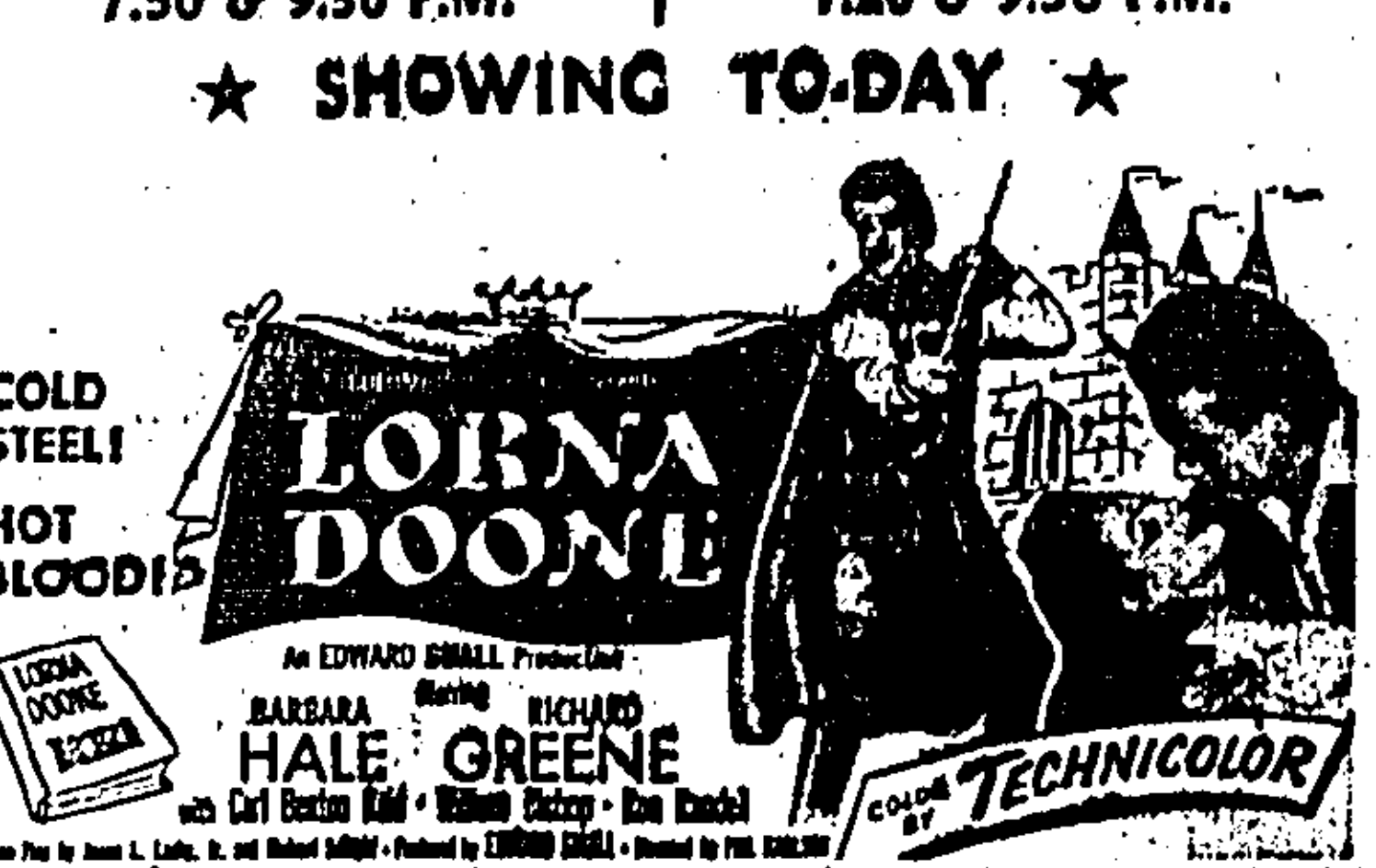
It's a new kind of thrill for June Allyson! she's never been loved like this before!

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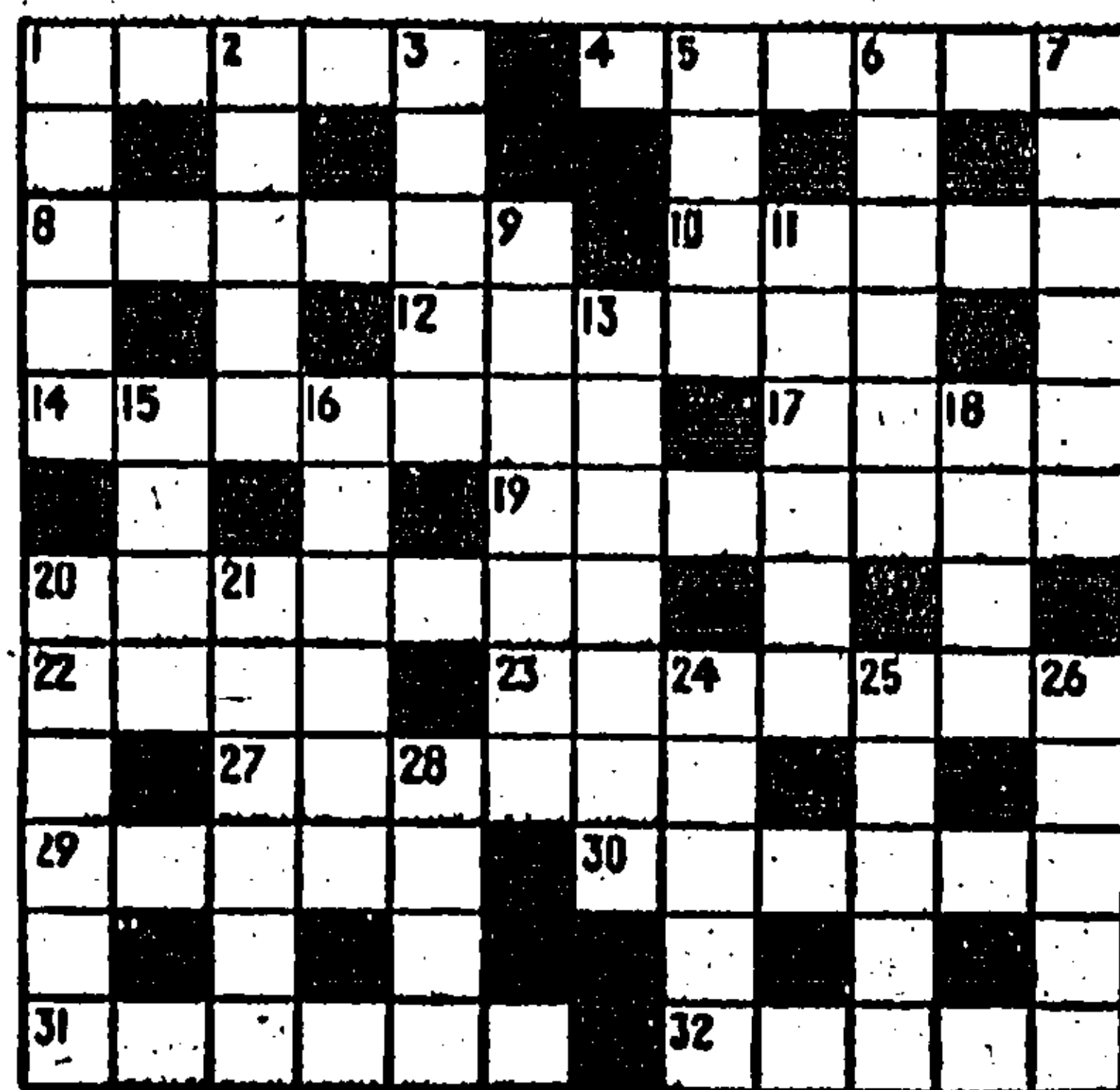
TO-MORROW "THE OUTSIDER"

TO-MORROW "UNION STATION"

TO-MORROW "SECRET LIFE OF WALTER MITTY"

TO-MORROW "THE OUTSIDER"

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Lead (6).
 - Cruel (6).
 - Insects (6).
 - Best part (6).
 - Tantrum (6).
 - Hollow (7).
 - Expression of choice (4).
 - Rules (7).
 - Admonition (7).
 - Spoken (4).
 - Stops (7).
 - Indian corn (6).
 - Unit of heat (6).
 - Interfere with (6).
 - Sowers (6).
 - Condition (6).
- DOWN**
- Droll (6).
 - Fieldwork (6).
 - Musical work (6).
 - Melancholy (6).
 - Quiver (6).
 - Wood (6).
 - Divers (7).
 - Venereal (6).
 - Defect (7).
 - Past (4).
 - Knife-maker (6).
 - Legal wrong (4).
 - Panderer (6).
 - Photographic apparatus (6).
 - Heavenly (6).
 - Patient (6).
 - Swell (6).
 - Final word (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 3. Amulet, 8. Hail, 9. Reported, 11. Promoted, 13. Act, 15. Majestic, 16. Telescreen, 17. Gull, 21. Moderate, 23. Condoled, 25. Ring, 27. Stammer, 28. 1st Qtr., 29. Sift, 30. Beet, 31. Aged, 32. Lilies, 33. Sides, 34. Root, 35. Fertil, 36. Moss, 37. Atrial, 38. Tendon, 39. Cider, 40. Socks, 41. Inner, 42. Moon, 43. Dime, 44. Avid, 45. Sage.

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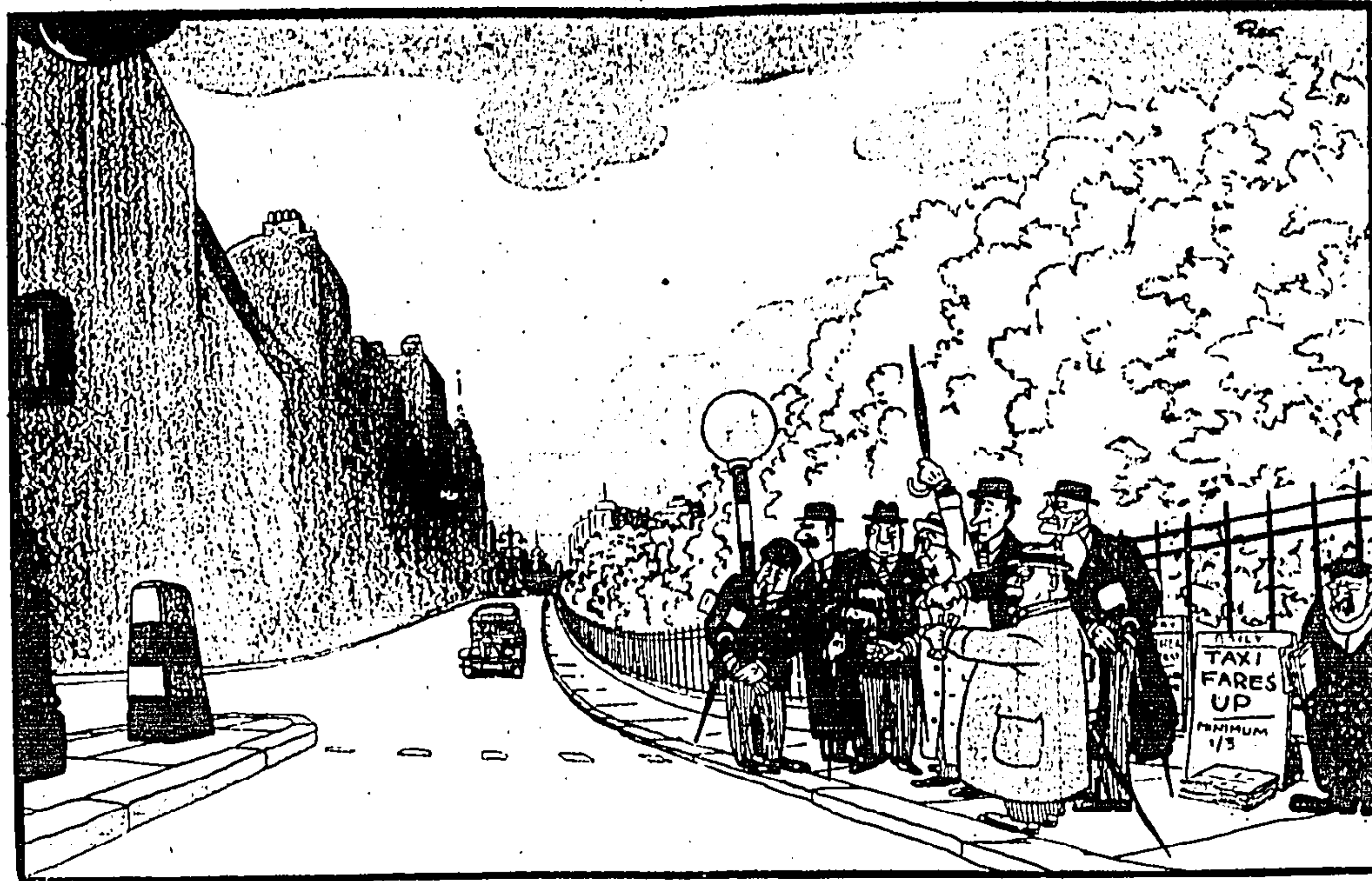
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GERMANY'S THREAT FROM WITHIN

By
KENNETH AMES

WILL Germany's frail, parliamentary ship founder on the rocks of renewed Nazism, or will it be navigated successfully through the hazardous waters ahead? That is the question which alarmed Allied and German officials here are asking themselves following the most startling evidence to date of a return to Nazism.

In the elections of May 6 in Lower Saxony, the comparatively new Socialist Reich Party, openly backing a revival of Nazi ideas, made sweeping gains in the State Parliament. With a total support of nearly 400,000 voters, 11 percent of the electorate, the SRP gained 16 seats, a substantial proportion of the 158 seat house. Calculated on a nation-wide basis, this would mean that the new party is likely to run up a total of over 2,000,000 supporting votes in a West German general election—a solid core of good, old-fashioned Nazis.

LEGISLATION

IT is probable that the next few months will see a running fight between the Bonn Government and the SRP. The Federal Government will undoubtedly ask the Constitutional Court to outlaw the party, but the court does not meet until the end of June and it is likely to be several months after that before any ban becomes effective.

Adenauer told the High Commissioners, however, "If we find there is no constitutional machinery to deal with this threat, then we will introduce new legislation." Until then, with no central police force under its control, the Federal Government can merely request local State authorities to keep meetings under control as

Prior to the recent Lower Saxony elections, the West German Federal Government got as far as banning Remer's own storm-troopers—the jack-booted young thugs of the Reichsfront, resembling nothing so much as Hitler's SS. It was Remer's practice to harangue meetings from a platform draped with a red, white and black flag with the German spreadeagle on it, surrounded by a bodyguard of his troops.

In a meeting with the Allied High Commissioners, Adenauer reported: "The SRP's rise to popularity is a serious threat to the democratic idea in Western Germany," but he added that his government was quite capable of taking preventative measures.

Unfortunately, the new threat has become manifest at a critical moment in the life of the young West German Republic. With the Western Allies preparing the way to giving up their last control rights, Bonn Cabinet Ministers find that they are receiving increased freedom on one side, and on the other are fighting to preserve it.

The Federal Government, and Allied observers in West Germany, suffered a shock as a result of the sudden revelation at the Hanover polls. But they have more and more shocks coming as the SRP steps up its campaign, joined almost each week by a new minor neo-Nazi party. "That was our first battle," boasted Remer after the Hanover successes. "We shall carry our war now into the other states, into the industrial heart of West Germany."

SECRET PACT

SOME political observers have found it curious that the SRP and Communists have never openly attacked each other. It has even been whispered that the new Nazis have a secret pact with Russia. Remer's recent retort to this—"On my word of honour as a German officer this is strictly untrue."

The coming months will prove to be the first real test of the fledgling German Republic. If it can face up to the growing threat from within and divert popular sentiment into more harmless channels, then it will have proven itself worthy of playing an equal role in international affairs with other West European nations.

But it is likely to be a severe test.

A MATTER OF 'INTELLIGENCE' AND 'SECURITY'

Top 'secrets' for Europe? Eisenhower's problem

DIFFICULTIES over "Intelligence" and "Security" have arisen in building up the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation for the defence of Western Europe.

Each country, and particularly the U.S. and Great Britain, feels compelled to impose a certain security in order to protect its own secret sources of information and knowledge of its secret specialised equipment.

General Eisenhower is Supreme Commander of the organisation.

A HITCH

First indications of a hitch came in the Intelligence branches of the Services, whose reports filter into the Chief of the Intelligence, Major-General Sir Trenchard Atkey, at H.Q. in Paris.

Top Secret British Intelligence is provided from the Intelligence branches of the Admiralty, War Office, and the Air Ministry. It comes also from the Foreign Office and from the Home Office.

date organisation in the world—the Joint Intelligence Board.

It has been customary over the past three years for all such information to go freely between British and U.S. sources.

This has not been communicated in full to allied Continental Powers.

Now, with the presence of many high-ranking officers of different nationalities at H.Q., the question has arisen whether the procedure should be changed and such intelligence made more freely available.

Both U.S. and British military circles are against a change.

On the other hand, high-ranking "foreign" officers in charge of staff sections at H.Q. feel they cannot plan satisfactorily without knowing all the facts.

But such information must inevitably be passed down to lower officers of other nationalities.

And however carefully certain reports are communicated,

they yet might indicate the sources from which they had been obtained.

It was indeed this need for secrecy that resulted in De Gaulle complaining before D Day that he was not being kept in close enough touch with the whole picture.

The breaking of a "code" system might well result in ten years' work being destroyed, and force the replacement of millions of pounds' worth of equipment.

COMPROMISE

Some form of compromise may be possible; but a ruling on inter-Governmental levels will have to be obtained. If "SHAPE" (Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers in Europe) is to be regarded as an operational H.Q.

Some slight indication of the difficulties occurred in the first Western Union naval exercises in the summer of 1949 when "Operational" messages had to be passed "In Clear" to avoid divulging British codes and procedure.

(London Express Service)

New Knight Of The Theatre

By **RONALD ROPER**

IN the sphere of entertainment only the cinema seems to be unrepresented in the King's Birthday Honours.

The new theatrical knight, Godfrey Tearle, who was born in New York and has lived in Cornwall since he withdrew from the stage about ten years ago, made his first public appearance in 1893. He was last seen in the dark days of 1940 in Emlyn Williams' "The Light of Heart." With him the stage lost a noble voice and a heritage in the Irving tradition. He will long be remembered for his magnificent Othello, Brutus and Henry V.

Conferment of the CBE on Margot Fonteyn recognises her supremacy in English ballet. Incidentally, the ballerina admits publicly to indulging in no recreation, from which it may be intended to deduce that ballet is her work and ballet her play.

A similar award goes to Peggy Ashcroft, who, though mainly a serious actress, happens just now to be delighting Old Vic audiences by cheerfully kicking over the traces as Mistress Page in "Merry Wives of Windsor."

It is nearly 20 years since she first performed there; her stage debut was as Marguerite in "Dear Brutus" at Birmingham in 1928. A distinguished figure in the Honours List is A. E. Matthews, the veteran actor, whose OBE may be regarded as some gesture to screen as well as stage. An octogenarian, he is still capable of filling a role.

Miss Isobel Baillie, the singer, and Madame Adelina de Lara, the pianist, are also honoured.

TWO current impressions from the provinces are evidently meant to be taken to heart in the Metropolis.

A Home Counties visitor to the South Bank Exhibition, after a critical look at the much-publicised Lights of London, went home disappointed and asking: "Why didn't they take a few hints first from Southend or Blackpool?"

And a Fleet Street critic has discovered at Cambridge that for ideas and efficiency examining undergraduate members of the Footlights Dramatic Club, putting on the revue "A Flash in the Cam," can give a lead even to the West End.

"Chief credit," writes Harold Conway, "goes to 28-year-old Ian Kellie as deviser and producer. He steals a march on the London professionals by using the two exhibitions, 1851 and 1951, as a pictorial inspiration for his revue—and expanding the idea to take in some witty burlesques of Radio Scrapbooks, Festival Shakespeare and ballet, Hollywood and Wall Street big business."

"The show—all three hours of it—went with a speed and precision rarely achieved on a London first-night. This, although the production is back to back with 30 items and some quite ambitious stage setting."

"We may well hear more in the next few years of Ken Ferris and Andrew Davidson (son of Viscount Davidson), who are reader."

both lively composers and performers in the orchestra pit. And I shall certainly expect to be hearing more of Geoffrey Beaufort, his lithe, infectious tunes and rhythms set the entire audience's feet tapping, mine along with them."

WHILE the Arts Theatre is producing its "Flashes in the Cam," the older established Festival at Cambridge gratefully remembers the original touches of a very youthful newcomer, Tyrone Guthrie, in whom the governors of the Old Vic have again vested with confidence the theatre's future policy.

THEY could scarcely have chosen a more versatile producer and playwright. Since he relinquished administration of the Old Vic in 1945, after a 12 years' reign, Mr Guthrie has produced "Oedipus Rex" (in Hebrew) at Tel-Aviv, "Henry VIII" at Stratford and, a few months ago, his own play, "Top of the Ladder," at the St James's. And when Liverpool stages one of the most ambitious of the Festival open-air demonstrations outside London next month—with 10,000 performers in street pageants—much of the credit will be due to Mr Guthrie, who after nine months as master of the city's ceremonies has been released from the post for his new job.

THE opening—in the presence of the Prime Minister—of York's revived cycle of mystery plays so impressed one London critic that he confessed himself absorbed by a spectacle such as has not been seen in England for 400 years.

But the realism of the Crucifixion scene, if not the white 'combinations' of newly-created Adam and Eve, offended the susceptibilities of some people.

It is now disclosed that the part of Jesus is taken by a 33-year-old Irishman, Joseph O'Connor, curly-haired, clean shaven and possessor of a superb voice. He has appeared on the stage in the West End and at Regent's Park. Having a passion for religious roles, he will shortly be acting as Pilate in a new play at Windsor.

THE palm in a memory marathon goes to John Clements for his feat in facing a Theatre audience for over four hours, during a great part of which he is declaiming Shaw at his most shattering in "Man and Superman."

Nobody else except Esme Percy (on this occasion in the guise of the Devil) ever tackled the double role of John Tanner and Don Juan. The third act of "Man and Superman"—Don Juan in Hell, which itself takes 2½ hours to play—is rarely performed for that very reason. But Shaw enthusiasts flocked to this special treat, which for convenience had to begin after tea rather than early dinner. It is doubtful, however, whether any disputants could make the torrential conversation sound as remarkable as it strikes the Viscount Davidson, who are reader.

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"SHENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m.	18th June
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore, Penang & (Batavia?)	5 p.m.	22nd June
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	5 p.m.	24th June
"SHENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m.	26th June
"YOHOW"	Bangkok	5 p.m.	26th June
"PAKHOI"	Djakarta	3 p.m.	28th June

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ARRIVALS FROM			
"ROCHOW"	Bangkok	4 p.m.	14th June
"POYANG"	Singapore	10th June	
"SHENKING"	Keelung	7 a.m.	17th June
"FUKIEN"	Djakarta & Bintan	8 a.m.	18th June
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore	19th June	
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	20th June	
"YOHOW"	Kobe	24th June	

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"PELUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow		6th July

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SAILINGS TO			
G. "MENTOR"	Liverpool	Sailed	Noon 15th June
G. "PELUS"	do	do	16th June
S. "COLUMBUS"	do	do	20th June
S. "AUTOLYUS"	do	do	29th June
S. "ANCHISE"	do	do	3rd July
S. "PELUS"	do	do	5th July
G. "PATROCLOS"	13th June	17th June	14th July
G. "ACAPENOR"	20th June		25th July
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HK/Batavia/Singapore (DC-3)	1.00 p.m. Wed. 6.10 p.m. Thurs.	6.10 p.m. Thurs.
HK/Batavia/B.N. Hornbe (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Wed. 4.45 p.m. Thurs.	4.45 p.m. Thurs.
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BENGLINE

ESTD 1904

ARRIVALS

SHIPS	FROM	DUE
"BENCROACHAN"	U.K. via Singapore	In Port
"BENATOW"	do	on or abt. 28th June
"BENOLEUCH"	do	13th July
"BENARTY"	U.K. via Jeddah	23rd July
"BENVORLICH"	U.K. via Singapore	6th Aug.
"BENMHOR"	do	10th Aug.
"BENALDER"	do	21st Aug.
"BENNEVIS"	do	

SAILINGS Loading on or abt.

"BENCROACHAN"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin & Antwerp.	17th June
"BENATOW"	London, Hamburg & Antwerp.	30th June
"BENOLEUCH"	Liverpool, Dublin, Rotterdam, Hull & Middlesbrough.	10th July
"BENARTY"	Liverpool, Avonmouth & Glasgow.	17th July
"BENVORLICH"	London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.	28th July

Via Singapore, Port Swettenham, Port Sudan, Aden & Port Said.
* Calla Manila & Sandakan.
* Calla Tawau & Sandakan.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO. (CHINA) LTD.

Agents

York Building.

Telephone: 34165.

CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOONS)

Price, 20 cents per copy.
Saturdays 30 cents

Subscription: \$6.00 per month

Postage: China and Macao \$1.00

per month, U.K., British Possessions

and other countries \$2.00 per month

News contributions, always welcome

should be addressed to the Editor

and advertisements to the Secretary

Telephone: 2611 (5 Lines)

KOWLOON OFFICE:

Balmain Road,

Tsimshui, Kowloon.

Classified

Advertisements

20 WORDS \$4.00

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not exceeding 25 words, 25

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10% EXTRA

If not prepaid a booking fee

of 50 cents is charged.

FOR SALE

THE "POST" TYPICOM MAP incorporating amendments to the Local and Non-Local Street Signal Code, 1949, published by the Hong Kong Police Department. Obtainable from "S. C. M. Post."

"ARISTOC" RED MARINE PEN-CILS \$30 per gross, \$3.00 per dozen, 40 cents each. Obtainable at "S. C. M. Post."

COLUMBIA COPPERPLATE Copying Pencils, Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Black, Brown, Black & Red, \$1 per gross, \$1 per dozen, 50 cents each. Obtainable at "S. C. M. Post."

AIRMAIL WRITING PADS, 50 Scribbling Pads, three sizes, 30, 40 and 50 sheets, \$1.20 "S. C. M. Post."

WILL FORMS, Power of Attorney Forms, Tenancy Agreement Forms on sale at "S. C. M. Post."

ILLUSTRATED DIRECTIONS for adjustment of Hong Kong Standard Life Jacket (for Shipping Companies), 50 cents per copy. Obtainable at "S. C. M. Post."

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1933 Annual Return Forms are on sale at "S. C. M. Post."

APOLOGY.

In the issue of TIME of 12th February, 1951 on page 20, an article appeared under the heading "HONGKONG—Keep Right On Sitting", which contains the following extract:—

"Passports to European countries were selling for as high as \$8,000 apiece. On nearby Lee House Street the firm of Lo & Lo, Solicitors, reported a thriving business."

The obvious inference to be drawn from these words and which in fact has been drawn from them is that Messrs. Lo & Lo were parties to some illegal and/or criminal trafficking and the sale of passports to Europe, and had made large illegal gains thereby, and had made some report as to their business, including the above.

Such an implication was never intended by us, and we are glad to state that such an inference is wholly untrue and unfounded and the words constitute a most serious libel on Messrs. Lo & Lo.

Messrs. Lo & Lo have commenced actions against us the undersigned. Upon our assurances, which they accept, that we had no intention whatever of publishing any statement which reflects in any way on them, they have stated that they will discontinue their actions for libel upon the following terms:—

- publication of this statement,
- payment by each of us the undersigned of a substantial sum to the Social Welfare Officer of the Hongkong Government for distribution to such charities as he may think fit,
- a complete indemnity for legal costs.

DWIGHT MARTIN,
Author.
TIME INCORPORATED.

NOTICE

HONG KONG MINES, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Third Floor, Prince's Building, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hong Kong, on Saturday the 30th June, 1951, at Noon for the purpose of:—

- (1) Receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account.
- (2) Election of Directors.
- (3) Election of Auditors.
- (4) General.

The Transfer Books and Register of Members will be closed during the fourteen days immediately preceding the Ordinary Yearly Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MARTIN & CO.,
Secretaries.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1951.

PETER MOK

HIM YICK HONG

MACAO

MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVE

Agent for

AUSTIN CARS

S.S. TAK SHING

M.V. LEE HONG

China Mail Distributor

33 RUA V.P. ARCOB

TEL. 668

Cables: Peter Macao

Agencies Invited

St. John Ambulance

Brigade

FREE AMBULANCE SERVICE

Tel. Hongkong 85035

Kowloon 52222

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per

"BENCROACHAN"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown, when it will be at consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors. Messrs. Carnichael and Clark, at 10 a.m., 16th June, 1951.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, Consignees must have a Customs Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 18th June, 1951, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 2nd July 1951, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

(CHINA) LTD.,

Agents,

New Line Steamers, Ltd.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1951.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER

BARDER LINE

M.S. "ALLEYBAND"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors. Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 16th June, 1951.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 18th June, 1951 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th June, 1951 or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents,

Hongkong, 11th June, 1951.

P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULA & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

Passenger/Freight Service

Outwards	Leaves London	Arrives Hongkong.
s.s. "CORFU"	21st May	2nd July
s.s. "CANTON"	29th June	20th July
s.s. "CARTHAGE"	29th July	27th August
s.s. "CORFU"	23rd August	24th September

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
s.s. "CORFU"	6th July	7th August
s.s. "CANTON"	2nd August	1st September
s.s. "CARTHAGE"	31st August	1st October
s.s. "CORFU"	28th September	29th October

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

Freight Service

Outwards	Due Hongkong	From
m.s. "SOMALI"	18th June	London & Continent
m.v. "TRAVETHOE"	22nd June	" "
s.s. "SINGAPORE"	23rd June	" "
m.v. "TRAVOSE"	25th June	" "

Homewards Leaves Hongkong For

s.s. "SINGAPORE" 20th July London & Continent

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Osaka, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam, with liberty to call at Bombay & intermediate ports, & Calcutta.

Tanks available for carriage of oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

s.s. "TAJIMA"	In Port	from Japan
	sails 15th June	for Singapore, Penang, Hongkong & Calcutta
s.s. "SANGOLA"	due 27th June	from Calcutta, Hongkong & Straits
	sails 10th June	for Japan

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

s.s. "PENTAKOTA"	In Port	from Persian Gulf
	sails 10th June	for Japan
s.s. "ORNA"	due 10th June	from Persian Gulf
	sails 17th June	for Japan
s.s. "UMARIA"	due 21st June	from Japan
	sails 22nd June	for Seattle, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi

* These ships have refrigerated cargo space.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

s. s. "EASTERN"	due 16th June	from Sydney
	sails 24th June	for Japan

Accepting cargo on through bills of lading for Tasmanian, New Zealand & Pacific Island Ports.

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

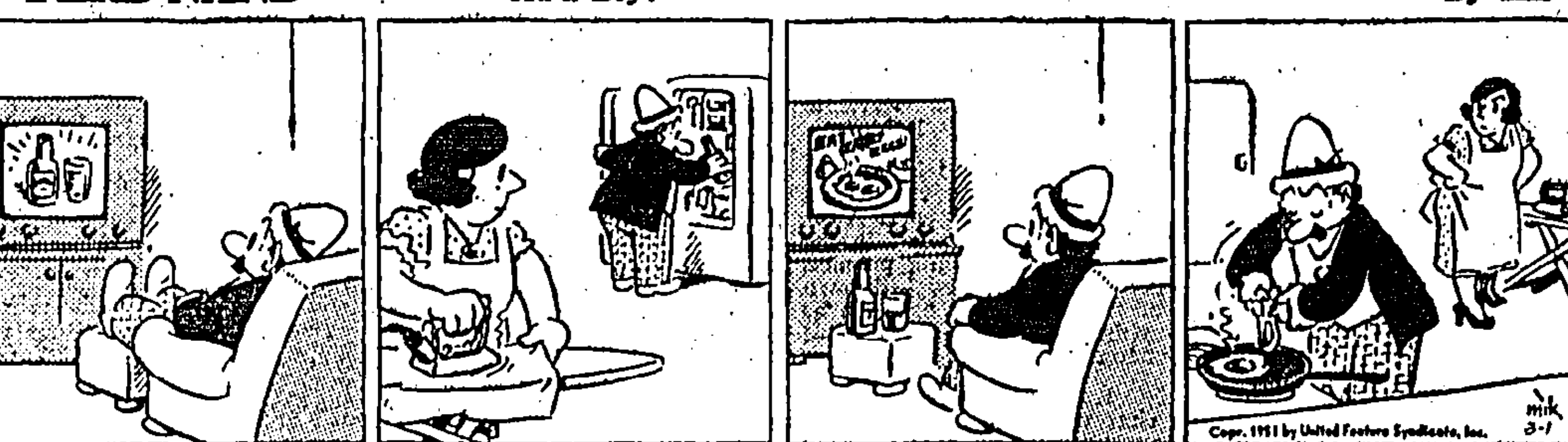
By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

Ad-a Boy!

By Mik



NANCY

No Mower Business Here

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

R. I. L.

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

ARRIVALS

Date	Ship	From
In Port	"TIMMENTING" "RUYA"	S. America, S. Africa & Singapore. S. America, S. Africa, Singapore & Japan.
15th June	"TIWANGI"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore.
16th June	"VAN TRUTZ"	Japan.
17th June	"TITIALENGRA"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore.
18th June	"RUYA"	Japan.

SAILINGS

Date	Ship	To
16th June	"TIMMENTING"	Japan via Manila.
17th June	"VAN TRUTZ"	Singapore, Penang & Bel. Dell.
21st June	"TIWANGI"	Singapore, Java Ports & Macassar.
24th June	"RUYA"	Japan.
16th July	"TITIALENGRA"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore.
17th July	"RUYA"	Manila, Singapore, S. Africa & S. America.

Agents: HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

ARRIVALS

Date	Ship	From
16th June	"KIELBRECHT"	Europe & Singapore.
17th June	"KIELBRECHT"	Japan.
18th June	"AAATEKERR"	Europe & Singapore.
19th June	"AAATEKERR"	Japan.

SAILINGS

Date	Ship	To
16th June	"KIELBRECHT"	Japan via Manila.
17th June	"KIELBRECHT"	Manila, Singapore & Europe.
18th June	"AAATEKERR"	Japan via Manila.
19th June	"AAATEKERR"	Manila, Singapore & Europe.



PATTISON ORIENT LINE

LIMITED

DIRECT SAILING TO PUSAN

S.S. "LAURE PATTISON"	Due:	Sailing:
	In Port	June 14th

SAILING TO NEW ZEALAND

S.S. "VALLES"	LOADING HONGKONG JUNE 22
	FOR AUCKLAND & WELLINGTON.

12-14 Queen's Road C.

Tel: 25346.

Chinese Agents:

Oversea Chinese Steamship Co., Ltd.
48 Bonham Strand W. Tels: 25646, 26127 & 31119

Grants To Far East Countries

Washington, June 13. The Economic Co-operation Administration authorized the Philippines today to spend \$1,136,000 for recovery goods.

The sum included \$1,000,000 nitrogenous fertilizers from the U.S., Canada, Chile, Western Germany, Austria, Belgium and the Netherlands; \$78,000 for construction, mining and conveying equipment from the U.S. and Japan; \$50,000 for scientific instruments and \$70,000 for motor vehicles.

Other Far Eastern allocations included \$347,000 for Burma for metals, machinery, medicines and motor vehicles; \$189,000 for Formosa for fuel; \$91,000 for Indo-China for medicines and \$42,000 for Thailand for technical assistance.—United Press.

Mexican Beef For Britain

Washington, June 13. The United States Agriculture Department announced today that Britain bought from the U.S. 3,400,000 pounds of Mexican canned beef and gravy and Israel purchased 1,600,000 pounds of the same.

The price of beef to the British was at the rate of 24 cents a pound while Israel paid 25 cents a pound.

The sales completed the disposal of about 320,000,000 pounds of beef which have been canned in Mexico and held by the Department.—United Press.

Mixed Session In London

London, June 13. The London Stock Exchange traded through a light session today with price movements mixed. Government issues eased fractionally on talk of deuter money. Small plus and minus signs sprinkled the industrial list. Motors and aircrafts stocks generally were stronger. The Financial Times' daily index: 140.4.—Associated Press.

WALL ST. HAS SLOW SESSION

New York, June 13. The stock market closed today with a mixed price pattern after a slow session of irregularly swinging prices.

Prices were a shade lower to a little above a dollar a share higher among the leaders. Trading was about 1,000,000 shares in contrast to a daily average of about 1,700,000 thus far this year.

Benguet Mining was the fourth most active stock, closing at 1 1/2, down 1/4. Ralls were mixed, steels unchanged to lower and motors mixed. Oils kept to the high side most of the day.

Dow Jones Averages: Stocks 91.01, 20 Industrials 250.03, 15 Ralls 79.21, 10 Utilities 42.50.—Associated Press.

Giant Plane May Start New Tests

London, June 13. After three and a half years of idleness in dry dock in California, the biggest aircraft in the world is once again being prepared for the air.

This almost forgotten giant is the Howard Hughes eight-engine Hercules flying-boat, which has cost the American Government about \$26,000,000 and Howard Hughes almost the same amount.

It is believed that the plywood-built air-boat, whose 320 ft. wing-span is 90 ft. greater than the Brabazon's, is to begin new flight tests next month. It has flown only once—in November 1947.

There is much secrecy around the preparation of the big flying-boat for its new trials. There is a theory that it may ultimately become the world's first atomic-engine plane.

Work has already started in the United States on the design of an atomic-energy plane engine, and it is known that, to carry the weight caused by the huge shields necessary to guard against radiation, the first atom-plane will have to be something like the size of the Hercules.

The flying-boat is 218 feet long, against the 171 ft. of the Brabazon. The wings, where they join the hull, are 52 ft. across.—London Express Service.

Grain Prices In Chicago

Chicago, June 13. Prices of grain futures closed here today as follows:—

Wheat—price per bushel											
Spot	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May
Spot	2.38 1/2	2.41 1/2	2.44 1/2	2.47 1/2	2.50 1/2	2.53 1/2	2.56 1/2	2.59 1/2	2.62 1/2	2.65 1/2	2.68 1/2
September	2.41 1/2	2.44 1/2	2.47 1/2	2.50 1/2	2.53 1/2	2.56 1/2	2.59 1/2	2.62 1/2	2.65 1/2	2.68 1/2	2.71 1/2
December	2.47 1/2	2.50 1/2	2.53 1/2	2.56 1/2	2.59 1/2	2.62 1/2	2.65 1/2	2.68 1/2	2.71 1/2	2.74 1/2	2.77 1/2
March	2.53 1/2	2.56 1/2	2.59 1/2	2.62 1/2	2.65 1/2	2.68 1/2	2.71 1/2	2.74 1/2	2.77 1/2	2.80 1/2	2.83 1/2
Corn	1.70 1/2	1.73 1/2	1.76 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2
Spot	1.70 1/2	1.73 1/2	1.76 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2
July	1.73 1/2	1.76 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2
September	1.76 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2	2.06 1/2
December	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2	2.06 1/2	2.09 1/2	2.12 1/2
March	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2	2.06 1/2	2.09 1/2	2.12 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.18 1/2
Rye	1.00 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.09 1/2	1.12 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.30 1/2
July	1.00 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.09 1/2	1.12 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.30 1/2
September	1.03 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.09 1/2	1.12 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.33 1/2
Oats	1.00 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.09 1/2	1.12 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.30 1/2
July	1.03 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.09 1/2	1.12 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.33 1/2
September	1.06 1/2	1.09 1/2	1.12 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.33 1/2	1.36 1/2
December	1.12 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.33 1/2	1.36 1/2	1.39 1/2	1.42 1/2
March	1.18 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.33 1/2	1.36 1/2	1.39 1/2	1.42 1/2	1.45 1/2	1.48 1/2
Barley	1.00 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.09 1/2	1.12 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.30 1/2
July	1.03 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.09 1/2	1.12 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.33 1/2
September	1.06 1/2	1.09 1/2	1.12 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.33 1/2	1.36 1/2
December	1.12 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.33 1/2	1.36 1/2	1.39 1/2	1.42 1/2
March	1.18 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.33 1/2	1.36 1/2	1.39 1/2	1.42 1/2	1.45 1/2	1.48 1/2
Beans	1.70 1/2	1.73 1/2	1.76 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2
July	1.73 1/2	1.76 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2
September	1.76 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2	2.06 1/2
December	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2	2.06 1/2	2.09 1/2	2.12 1/2
March	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2	2.06 1/2	2.09 1/2	2.12 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.18 1/2
Peas	1.70 1/2	1.73 1/2	1.76 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2
July	1.73 1/2	1.76 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2
September	1.76 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2	2.06 1/2
December	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2	2.06 1/2	2.09 1/2	2.12 1/2
March	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2	2.06 1/2	2.09 1/2	2.12 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.18 1/2
Lentils	1.70 1/2	1.73 1/2	1.76 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2
July	1.73 1/2	1.76 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2
September	1.76 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2	2.06 1/2
December	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2	2.06 1/2	2.09 1/2	2.12 1/2
March	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2	2.06 1/2	2.09 1/2	2.12 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.18 1/2
Mustard	1.70 1/2	1.73 1/2	1.76 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2
July	1.73 1/2	1.76 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2
September	1.76 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2	2.06 1/2
December	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2	2.06 1/2	2.09 1/2	2.12 1/2
March	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2	2.06 1/2	2.09 1/2	2.12 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.18 1/2
Flax	1.70 1/2	1.73 1/2	1.76 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2
July	1.73 1/2	1.76 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2
September	1.76 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2	2.06 1/2
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March	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2	2.06 1/2	2.09 1/2	2.12 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.18 1/2
Triticale	1.70 1/2	1.73 1/2	1.76 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2
July	1.73 1/2	1.76 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2
September	1.76 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2	2.06 1/2
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March	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2	2.06 1/2	2.09 1/2	2.12 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.18 1/2
Speltz	1.70 1/2	1.73 1/2	1.76 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2
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March	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2	2.06 1/2	2.09 1/2	2.12 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.18 1/2
Millet	1.70 1/2	1.73 1/2	1.76 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2
July	1.73 1/2	1.76 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2
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Buckwheat	1.70 1/2	1.73 1/2	1.76 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2
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Quinoa	1.70 1/2	1.73 1/2	1.76 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2
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Amaranth	1.70 1/2	1.73 1/2	1.76 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2
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March	1.88 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.97 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.03 1/2	2.06 1/2	2.09 1/2	2.12 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.18 1/2
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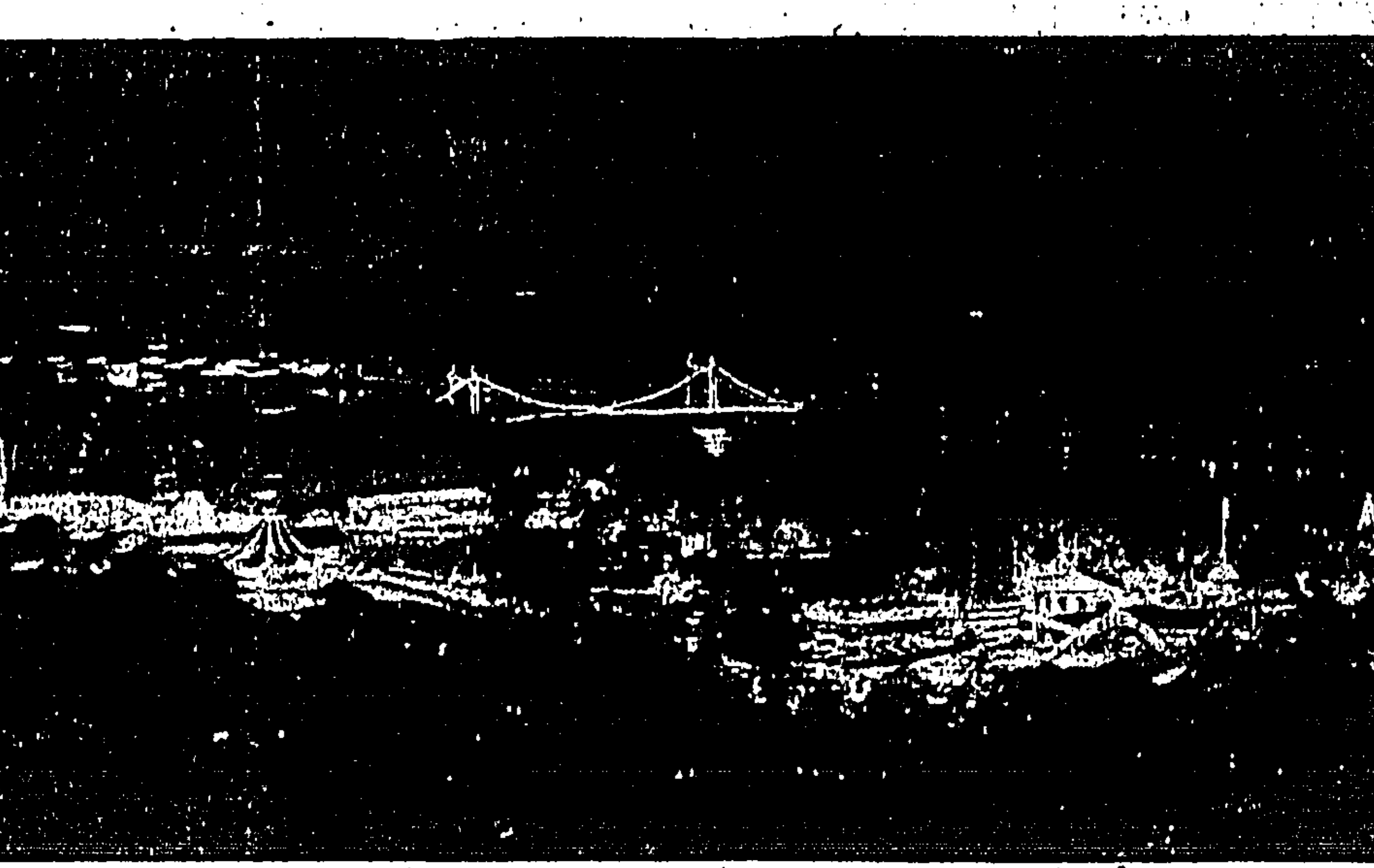
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THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1951.



THE NEW LIGHTS OF LONDON

Across the Thames the festooned Tower Bridge casts a glow. Beyond that are the twinkling lights of London. And nearer are the new lights of London—seen by a London Daily Express cameraman 300 feet up. The Big Dipper of the Fun Fair is in the right foreground surrounded by the dazle of the Fair. Firework comets, with magnificent tails, are flying in an 11 p.m. display. And in the centre are the myriad lights that were added recently—those of the Festival Pleasure Gardens. A riot of colour by day, the Gardens are a blaze of light by night.



PYONGGANG FALLS TO UN FORCES Great Tactical Victory

Tokyo, June 14.

Two powerful United Nations task forces smashed through Pyonggang on Wednesday capturing the last remaining bastion of the Communist iron triangle. It was the greatest tactical victory scored by the Eighth Army since the Chinese entered the war last October.

A United Press correspondent reporting from fallen Pyonggang said the tank-led Allied columns, under a daylong air umbrella of fighter bombers, met surprisingly little resistance.

He said the twin task forces rumbled through the town and then withdrew. Wrestling Pyonggang from the Reds now gives the Allies complete control of a valley and plateau area the size of Delaware and Rhode Island and deprives the Communists of the assembly base from which they have launched three invasions of South Korea.

Pyonggang, the apex of the Choswon-Kumhwa-Pyonggang iron triangle, is 28 miles north of the 38th Parallel.

The UN correspondent said that Pyonggang was a completely shattered "ghost town" deserted by soldiers and civilians alike. "There was not a living soul in town," he added.

One task force moved cautiously out of Choswon, cutting the main highway, the shortest route but the one most likely to be defended. The eastern arm of the tank pincer stabbed up the twisting Kumhwa-Pyonggang highway and reached the city first without opposition shortly after noon on Wednesday without opposition.

THE LINE UP

The two task forces linked up in the city at 4.30 p.m. Both task forces returned to friendly lines before dusk without further incident.

In Pyonggang, the tanks shelled the city and the surrounding hills and destroyed an estimated 20 Yak type Red fighter planes on an abandoned airfield near the town.

There was no significant action across the remainder of the Korean battlefield as other aggressive UN patrols ranged far beyond the allied lines in search of the enemy.

Enemy resistance to UN patrols was sporadic and light on the west and west central fronts, stubborn north of Hwachon and light to moderate from the Yanggu area east.

As estimated 20 enemy troops threw a desperate banzai attack at UN positions, eight miles east of Kumhwa at 7.50 p.m. on Wednesday, but it was easily dispersed. A Red counter-attack north-northeast of Inje forced friendly elements to withdraw approximately 800 yards to new positions. But those were the only two aggressive enemy actions all day.

Other actions indicated that the enemy was continuing his delaying tactics. —United Press.

Mail Notices

Registered articles and parcels made clear one hour earlier than the ordinary mail times shown below:

THURSDAY, JUNE 14

By Air
Siam, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 5 p.m. V.C.F.A.
By Surface
Macao, 1 p.m. 5 p.m. S/S Tai Loy/Tak Shing
FRIDAY, JUNE 15
By Air
Canada, U.S.A. 8.30 a.m. Via C.P.A.L.
Formosa, 10 a.m. C.A.T.
Indo-China, France, French North & West Africa, Great Britain, 10 a.m. Air France.
Japan, 2 p.m. P.O.A.S.
Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Malaya, Ceylon, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Formosa, 8 p.m. H.K. Airways.
By Surface
Macao, 1 p.m. 5 p.m. S/S Tai Loy/Tak Shing
China, People's Republic, 9.30 a.m. train via Canton.
Indo-China, Siam, 10 a.m. S/S Anshan.
Indo-China, 10 a.m. S/S Promio.
Burma, India, 10 a.m. S/S Norveik.
Malaya, 1 p.m. S/S Hol Wong.

Claim For \$5000 Damages

Henningsen and Company Ltd., were the plaintiffs in an action brought before Mr Justice Scholes, Acting Puisne Judge, at the Supreme Court this morning.

Defendants were the Ocean Trading Company and the claim was for \$5,000 damages for alleged breach of contract concerning 100 metric tons of Chinese green ramie.

Mr F. G. Nigel, of Johnston, Stokes and Master, appeared for the plaintiffs while the defendants were represented by Mr S. Ng Quinn, of Brutton and Company.

His Lordship enquired of Mr Ng Quinn why he was late in filing his defence.

Mr Ng Quinn tendered his apologies and explained that he had had great hopes of reaching a settlement but this could not be arrived at.

His partner had gone on leave and his work had taken up more of his time than usual.

Mr Nigel applied for extension of time for filing a reply to the statement of defence and for postponement of the date which had already been fixed for the hearing.

Mr Nigel added that arrangements were being made for the witness to come from Japan on a business trip within the next three months and he would call at Hongkong. He applied for this person's evidence to be taken *de bene esse* before the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

Mr Ng Quinn said he had no objection to the application. He then applied for leave to file a counterclaim but added that he would try his best to effect a settlement of the action.

His Lordship granted the applications and fixed hearing for November 6 at 10 a.m.

Mr Nigel applied for costs to be paid by the defendants for today's application and Mr Ng Quinn agreed.

The application was granted.

CORRECTION
In his interview with the China Mail this week, Mr Josling, a member of the yachting party detained for 91 days by Chinese Communists, referred with appreciation to the kindness of Mr Eduardo Nascimben, whom he described as the Chief Pilot of Macao.

It has been pointed out to us that Mr Nascimben is, in fact, 1st Class Infirmant of the Macao Government Hospital.

DANGEROUS GOODS COMMITTEE PUBLISHES ITS REPORT

The report and recommendations of the Dangerous Goods Committee have now been published. The main body of the report contains 36 clauses while voluminous appendices are attached.

The Committee were appointed on October 31, 1949 to inquire into and advise the Government concerning the administration of the Dangerous Goods Ordinance, 1873, Ordinance No. 1 of 1873 and Regulations made thereunder, and other Ordinances and Regulations dealing with dangerous or explosive goods.

The report is signed by Messrs W. J. Carr (who sits as chairman), R. H. J. Brooks, Choy, J. E. Driver, W. J. Goman, E. C. Hubbard, N. K. Littlejohn, J. Moodie, D. B. Sinclair, R. V. F. Turner, A. K. Chan, H. F. Collar, R. Frost, J. P. Hewitt, W. Knox, T. B. Low, J. Redman, W. Sprague and R. A. Wicker.

In discussing implementation of the committee's recommendations, the report states:

The Committee has devoted a considerable time to the formation of these new Regulations, but obviously they will have little value unless provision is made to secure their enforcement. No cases of violation of the Regulations would be satisfactory for this purpose.

The legal responsibility for the safe handling of Dangerous Goods on board a ship or vessel devolves on the owner and he should be encouraged to report down operators, stevedores and their workmen breaking the Regulations. Breaches of safety regulations on board a ship or vessel should be treated as a criminal offence. The responsibility for the safe handling of Dangerous Goods should be charged to the person in charge of the vessel, and it is not practical to pin the responsibility on the operators or lightermen. Where, under these proposals, it is not practical to pin the responsibility on the operators or lightermen, the prosecution of the individual offender should be left to the discretion of the Director of Marine, and it is essential for proper handling in moving and stowing these commodities that breaches of the Regulations committed by any person should be reported to the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

Mr Ng Quinn said he had no objection to the application. He then applied for leave to file a counterclaim but added that he would try his best to effect a settlement of the action.

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It has been pointed out to us that Mr Nascimben is, in fact, 1st Class Infirmant of the Macao Government Hospital.

The presence of a large Service magazine on Stonecutters Island within a commercial harbour is most undesirable and we trust that serious consideration will be given in any future town planning to its removal elsewhere. We refer in this respect to Sir Patrick Abercrombie's Report, paragraph 74.

We have already commented on the practice of Naval ships taking on ammunition in the Harbour. Before the last war the conveyance, loading and unloading of Explosives in harbour of the United Kingdom was regulated by Byelaws made by the several harbour authorities and sanctioned by the Minister of Transport under the Explosives Act, 1873.

In general, these Byelaws did not permit the entry into any docks of Explosives but required them to be dealt with at places approved by the harbour authorities outside the dock areas, and usually at anchorage.

To meet war conditions in 1939, the Minister of Transport issued an Order in Council which permitted Explosives to be conveyed to and loaded or unloaded in docks, piers, quays and wharves, and in the Harbour.

The Service concerned must, of course, remain fully responsible for the complete supervision and safety of all movements of Explosives and other Dangerous Goods under its control, on land and water.

We consider that the Government of Hongkong should seek a similar indemnity from the Service Authorities against all risks involved in the handling of Explosives and other Dangerous Goods under its control, on land and water.

STANDING COMMITTEE
Owing to the complexities and constantly changing circumstances of the handling of Dangerous Goods, we recommend the appointment of a Dangerous Goods Standing Committee whose duties shall be to advise the Government on all matters relating to the handling of Dangerous Goods, and to keep up to date the new Regulations. While the amendment of the Regulations should be left to the Government, the Committee should be empowered to make recommendations to the Government on all matters relating to the handling of Dangerous Goods, and to keep up to date the new Regulations.

The Committee should be a small one, meeting at regular intervals or at circumstances necessitating its attention. It should be composed of representatives of the Director of Marine, the Director of the Fire Brigade, the Director of the Police, the Director of the Harbour, and the Director of the Customs and Excise.

We have made some comments on the need for the stores or depots used by the Services, but at this stage we are concerned with the Regulations in time of peace to the stores or depots used by the Services. The Regulations are enforced against the stores or depots used by the Services, and it is not practical to pin the responsibility on the operators or lightermen.

The responsibility for the safe handling of Dangerous Goods should be charged to the person in charge of the vessel, and it is not practical to pin the responsibility on the operators or lightermen.

Where, under these proposals, it is not practical to pin the responsibility on the operators or lightermen, the prosecution of the individual offender should be left to the discretion of the Director of Marine, and it is essential for proper handling in moving and stowing these commodities that breaches of the Regulations committed by any person should be reported to the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

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Warning Is Repeated

At Kowloon this morning Mr Winter repeated his warning that any craft found to be smuggling oil would be confiscated. He said that he would take this action as from July 1, and directed the defendant before him to spread this warning to his friends in the same trade.

The defendant, Chan Shee, master of a motor-junk, was charged with attempting to export prohibited goods.

According to Mr Millington, the junk was intercepted at Saiwan Bay at 3 o'clock this morning. Seized in the lisheld were 45 drums of lubricating oil and greases. The defendant had a clearance to leave the harbour, but he refused to answer the Revenue officer's question regarding the destination of the oil.

The oil, valued at \$13,500 was confiscated by Mr Winter and defendant was fined \$1,000.

Jet Pilots In Canton, Report

A batch of Soviet-trained Chinese Communist jet pilots are reported to have arrived in Canton on June 2, according to a vernacular press report.

Large quantities of plane equipment comprising radar, meteorological instruments and generators had also arrived in the Kwangtung capital recently, it is said.

The pilots are placed under the command of Wang Ping-chang, Deputy Air-Marshal in Central and South China Area, adds the report.

On May 24, the accused went to Tsun Wan Station saying that he had information regarding two revolutionaries taken from two constables who were arrested on April 28. He received \$30 from the Police and was told to get more details. Later that day he informed the Police that the men responsible for attacking the constables were at a house in Victoria Avenue that evening. For this he received another \$30. A Police squad again waited in vain for the accused at the Station. An ambush was set up in Victoria Avenue without result.

The accused was not seen again until Tuesday when he was arrested in Yuen Chow Street.

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION
Mr. Sergeant's brother-in-law is Mr. Captain and the captain is also a brother-in-law of the colonel. So Mr. Major is neither the colonel nor the captain. Nor can he be the sergeant, for he cannot be the captain. So Mr. General is the captain. It follows that Mr. Colonel is the sergeant and Mr. Sergeant is the major. And since Mr. General marries the General's sister, Mr. General's sister is married to Mr. Sergeant. —London Express Service.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE
Answers:
1. Humman's cry to houths.
2. Ireland. 3. Infantile paralysis.
4. 2304 lbs. 5. The Amazon River. 6. John Wesley.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Yes, I'm putting in an extra large garden—symptoms are there'll be a heavy rush of visiting relatives this summer!"

Plaintiffs Win Judgment

Damages totalling HK\$56,916.70, and costs, were awarded by the Senior Puisne Judge, Mr Justice Goffe, in the Supreme Court this morning to plaintiffs in an action claiming breach of contract from the defendants in respect of alleged non-delivery of fly waste and picker waste.

Plaintiffs were J. L. Robinson and Co., Ltd., of 5, Des Voeux Road, Central, and they were represented by Mr S. V. Gittins, instructed by Mr A. S. Ross of Messrs Deacons.

Defendants were Tah Fung and Company, and Kong Sze-tat, proprietor, of 311, Nathan Road, second floor.

Mr Gittins informed the Court that defendants were not in Court and that a warrant of arrest had been issued against the second defendant as absconding debtor.

After two Yiu-cheung, in charge of the export department of plaintiffs' firm had given evidence regarding two contracts for the delivery of 60,000 lbs fly waste and 70,000 lbs picker waste, his Lordship awarded judgment to plaintiffs, with costs.

Denied Burial Rites

A Chinese press report says that Shanghai undertakers and coffin shops refused to conduct burial rites or sell a coffin to a Chinese woman, whose husband was executed by the Communist authorities recently for counter-revolutionary activities.

It was not reported whether the woman had succeeded in removing her husband's body from the execution ground.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Programme Summary: 6.02 "Jazz For The Moderns" presented by John Waring (Studio); 6.30 "Hit Parade" presented by Sammie (Violin) and His Orchestra (Studio); 7.30 "Le Dami-Ena Back (Studio); 7.50 "Le Dami-Ena Back (Studio); 8.00 "World News" presented by Sammie (Studio); 8.10 "Studio Racial-George (Studio); 8.20 "Studio Racial-George (Studio); 8.30 "Studio Racial-George (Studio); 8.40 "Studio Racial-George (Studio); 8.50 "Studio Racial-George (Studio); 9.00 "Studio Racial-George (Studio); 9.10 "Studio Racial-George (Studio); 9.20 "Studio Racial-George (Studio); 9.30 "Studio Racial-George (Studio); 9.40 "Studio Racial-George (Studio); 9.50 "Studio Racial-George (Studio); 10.00 "Studio Racial-George (Studio); 10.10 "Studio Racial-George (Studio); 10.20 "Studio Racial-George (Studio); 10.30 "Studio Racial-George (Studio); 10.40 "Studio Racial-George (Studio); 10.50 "Studio Racial-George (Studio); 11.00 "Studio Racial-George (Studio); 11.10 "Studio Racial-George (Studio); 11.20 "Studio Racial-George (Studio); 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